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GROMYKO REMARKS TO PRESS ON DISARMAMENT ISSUES

Nuclear Weapons

LD211810 Moscow TASS in English 1804 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] New York June 21 TASS -- The Soviet Union's decision to commit itself not to be the first to use nuclear weapons will be inscribed in golden letters in mankind's history. A statement to this effect was made at a press-conference here today by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR foreign minister. If the other nuclear powers, he said, followed the Soviet Union's example, this would eliminate nuclear war -- a terrible threat hanging over mankind.

It is not astonishing, Andrey Gromyko said, that representatives of one state or another, rising to speak at the special session on disarmament of the U.N. General Assembly, stress the tremendous significance of the Soviet Union's decision. It must be also said, Andrey Gromyko continued, that the step taken by the Soviet Union creates a more favourable atmosphere for examining the question of putting and end to the arms race and of disarmament. The task is to use that atmosphere.

Touching upon the understanding between the USSR and the USA on holding talks on the limitation of mudium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and on the start of talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons, Andrey Gromyko said that the Soviet Union attaches much significance to that understanding. It is a big step forward towards resolving the task of putting an end to the arms race. But this is not enough, the USSR foreign minister streesed. It is necessary that the problems should be resolved in essence.

He recalled that Washington had recently set forth its stand on the questions of strategic weapons. It put in the center ground-based ballistic missiles and intercontinental missiles in submarines. As far as other means are concerned -- the strategic air force and cruise missiles -- they are so far to be left aside.

As Andrey Gromyko recalled, in drafting the SALT-2 treaty in Vienna the question was discussed of the correlation between various types of strategic weapons, of finding a mutually acceptable decision that would ensure equal security for both sides. An agreed decision was found, on whose basis the sides reached agreement on SALT-2. When that treaty was being signed in Vienna, both sides declared that there is rough parity between the USSR and the USA.

Andrey Gromyko stressed that the claims by representatives of the new administration about an allegedly unequal character of the SALT-2 treaty ring unfounded and false.

If we had embarked on such a path, the Soviet minister said, we could have made statements that would ring by far more convincing. We could say, for example, that the most destabilizing factor is almost the three times advantage of the United States over the Soviet Union as regards the total number of nuclear warheads in nuclear submarines. We could suggest that that issue be discussed first.

The same concerns the strategic air force, where the USA has a many-times superiority over the Soviet Union. But we do not do that, proceeding from the agreements reached in Vienna.

We, Andrey Gromyko said, cannot accept the stand of the United States, as that would mean a sharp change in the balance of strategic forces in favour of the USA and to the detriment to the Soviet Union's security.

The Soviet minister pointed out that Washington has not mustered determination up to now to explain the real state of things to international public. Andrey Gromyko stressed that the Soviet Union would like to reach agreement with the United States on questions of strategic weapons. It is guided by this desire that the Soviet Union is going for talks to Geneva.

Chemical Weapons

LD220550 Moscow TASS in English 0540 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] New York June 22 TASS -- Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko has urged the earliest possible drafting of a treaty banning chemical weapons.

Speaking at a press conference here, he said this issue is of exceptional importance taking into account the formidable peril flowing from chemical warfare means. In the opinion of the Soviet foreign minister, the United Nations General Assembly should have long adopted a decision to start work on the text of the treaty. He recalled in this connection that the Soviet Union submitted the draft main provisions of a convention banning the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and their destruction to the United Nations General Assembly's second special session on disarmament under way here.

Touching upon the problem of the verification of accords prohibiting chemical weapons, Andrey Gromyko emphasised that the Soviet Union thinks that internation control is possible in certain forms.

The Soviet minister strongly rejected the insinuations about the use of Soviet-made chemical weapons in South East Asia and Afghanistan, the insinuations which, as is known, are incited by Washington. Andrey Gromyko described such insinuations as cheap propaganda. These, he said, are obvious attempts by somebody to cover up his own sins as regards this field.

U.S. Relations

LD220552 Moscow TASS in English 0545 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] New York June 22 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, the minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, speaking at a press conference here, said that Leonid Brezhnev from the rostrum of CPSU congresses, sessions of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, international conferences and in talks with leaders of various countries had more that once emphasized the desire of the Soviet Union to live in peace with the United States and to build its relations with that country on a firm and peace-loving foundation. This is a principled and long-term line and does not depend on moods of the moment. Only one thing is needed for this -- mutual respect for the lawful interests of the other side. Relations in the military aspect must rest on the principle of equal security of the sides and must not place in jeopardy the security of the other side. If such a policy prevails peace will be maintained and not a single hair will fall from the head of the United States. In the opinion of the Soviet Union, Andrey Gromyko emphasized, "it is necessary to search for a solution of problems and to live in peace irrespective of differences in the social order of states."

ABC INTERVIEWS WEINBERGER ON U.S. WAR PLANS

LD211420 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0907 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Washington, 21 Jun (TASS) -- Caspar Weinberger, the U.S. defense secretary, told the ABC television network in an interview that the Pentagon's plans envisage the introduction of a "protracted" thermonuclear war. He announced that the United States has already "embarked on the modernization of its armed forces and on preparations for such a war."

The Pentagon chief defended the U.S. policies in the sphere of American arms deliveries to countries abroad, stating openly that "they are in keeping with national security interests."

C. Weinberger effectively supported the Israeli aggressors who are plundering the peaceful population of Lebanon and causing havoc there.

The White House has ordered the Pentagon to "animate and activate" the so-called "special task force" which is intended for the carrying out of subversive operations on the territory of socialist countries "in periods of war," the Washington POST reports.

The bare bones of these forces are made up of army units, quartered in Western Europe in the immediate vicinity of the borders with the socialist states.

The special detachments are trained in the tactics and methods of sabotage on the territory of the United States itself as well. In the newspaper's words, the secret military base at Fort Bragg (North Carolina) is specifically used for this purpose.

It is envisaged that in the event of war the saboteurs will operate from the territory of the NATO base in Bad Tolez, which is situated close to Munich. In the opinion of the Pentagon generals, the paper writes, from here it "is most suitable to move saboteurs into such countires as the GDR, Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia." The actions of the special troops inside the socialist countries will be carried out in close cooperation with the Central Intelligence Agency, the Washington POST noted.

'Opposite to Soviet Initiative'

LD211856 Moscow TASS in English 1832 GMT 21 Jun 82

["USSR's Initiative and U.S. 'Reply'" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 21 TASS -- TASS commentator Yevgeniy Kiselev writes:

Last week the Soviet Union announced its very important peaceful action -- the unilateral obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The obligation entered into force immediately at a time it was made public from the rostrum of the U.N. General Assembly's second special session on disarmament. By undertaking the obligation, the Soviet Union proceeded from the fact that a nuclear war, if it breaks out, could mean destruction of human civilization, and maybe the death of the very life on earth, it is noted in Leonid Brezhnev's message to the participants in the session.

Almost a week later Washington put forward a so-to-say "initiative", in reply. The reply, it is true, is rather peculiar. In its essence it is opposite to the Soviet initiative.

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger in an interview to the American television company ABC last Sunday announced that the Pentagon was intensively preparing for a protracted thermonuclear war so as to have a deterring possibility, if the Soviet Union decides to attack the United States.

What logic the U.S. defense secretary follows when he puts everything upside down? [sentence as received] The Soviet Union declares that it will not be the first to use nuclear weapons. Consequently, the very premise that the Soviet Union allegedly intends to start a thermonuclear conflict against the United States is untenable.

In that interview the U.S. defense secretary made a number of other slanderous attacks against the USSR, declaring, among other things, that the Soviet Union was steadily perfecting its arsenal of nuclear strategic armaments, while the United States, as he said, just takes "retaliatory" steps.

The truth is that it is exactly the United States which every time began and begins a new twist in a nuclear strategic arms race, while the Soviet Union had to answer these "initiatives" on the part of the United States. Here is a precise reference to this effect. The United States developed and used -- without any military necessity -- an atomic bomb against the civilian population of the Japanese towns of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945, the Soviet Union developed its atomic bomb in 1949. In 1948 the United States developed its inter-continental strategic bomber, while the USSR as late as in 1954. [sentence as received] It was in 1960 that the United States built its atomic submarine with nuclear missiles aboard, while the Soviet Union -- as late as in 1968. Inter-continental missles with split-up warheads appeared in the United States in 1964, while in the USSR -- several years later.

By the beginning of the 1970's the United States "initiated" the development of 23 big weapon systems out of 25 that were developed in the world by that time. Since that time even more such "initiatives" of the United States appeared -- neutron weapons, chemical binary charges, etc.

One can qualify Caspar Weinberger's interview to the television company ABC only as yet another clumsy attempt to justify a new dangerous build up of nuclear strategic armaments of the United States.

The peoples of the world have the right to expect the Soviet Union's decision to be followed by reciprocal steps of other nuclear states. If other nuclear powers undertake such a clear and precise obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, this in practice will be tantamount to a ban on the use of nuclear weapons. And this is advocated by the overwhelming majority of the countries of the world.

TRUD SEES U.S. UNINTERESTED IN ARMS LIMITATION

PM180951 Moscow TRUD in Russian 13 Jun 82 p 3

[Political observer Vissarion Sisnev article: "The Eleventh Commandment"]

[Text] In 4 days' time, on 18 June, it will be 3 years since the SALT II treaty was signed between the USSR and the United States in Vienna. It carries the signature of President Carter, who decided on this step only toward the end of his term of office and did not have time to secure Senate ratification of this very important document. President Reagan, his successor, in office for nearly half the intervening period, has made no effort to secure its ratification and does not consider himself at all constrained by the Vienna treaty. He has sharply diverged from the course laid down in international relations in the past decade -- a course toward which ultimately even Carter began to lean. Carter's decisive rightward turn was due, his fellow countrymen believe, to an incorrect understanding of voters' sentiments which also ended in misfortune for him in the presidential election.

Last May's issue of U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, which meets business circles' needs for political information, carried an article entitled "The Decade of Detente: How It Looks Now." It begins with a phrase which sums up in a few words the essence of the present U.S. administration's foreign policy line: "In Ronald Reagan's Washington, 'detente' has become a dirty word." Reagan, the article says, came to Washington convinced that the Soviet Union is the cause of most of the world's ills. That the United States should give priority to rearmament and that all talks with Moscow should be treated with the utmost skepticism. The "Reagan team" was also chosen according to those views. The people holding the two key posts in the administration, Secretary of State Haig and Defense Secretary Weinberger, are constantly in conflict with each other but, the journal stresses, they are united on the main question of state strategy: They regard the Soviet Union as a dangerous enemy and reject detente as an ill-starred setback for the United States.

I repeat: This particular press organ fulfills the function of political informant for people belonging to the ruling class. Thus it is also worth paying attention to its general assessment of the administration's political image and its thoughts on why Reagan considered it necessary to announce his consent, in a speech at Eureka College on 9 May, to the resumption of SALT talks. On this score it said: "Having renounced the preliminary conditions that he advanced before, the President wants to pacify the increasing movement for a nuclear arms freeze in the United States and Western Europe and to seize the propaganda initiative." At the same time it notes that "nothing indicates a softening of his rigid attitude to Moscow" and that "the general opinion is that the specific arms limitatiom proposals put forward by him are too unrealistic, as his Democrat critics believe."

Should they be implemented, these proposals would reduce the Soviet nuclear potential to such a degree that it should be three times smaller [as published] than the U.S. potential. While suggesting that the Soviet Union should drop the shield that defends it and its friends against imperialist nuclear threats, the Washington administration is implementing in parallel the most all-embracing rearmament program in all U.S. history. This is the very program with which Reagan came to the White House. Having made his 9 May "peace-loving" statement, just 1 week later, on 17 May, he signed "National Security Council Directive No 55" which directs Defense Secretary Weinberger specifically to begin deploying the latest MX ICBM's. And this after he had demanded that the Soviet Union abandon a considerable proportion of its comparable weaponry. Vice President Bush, addressing a meeting at Boston College, was right: "Many people in the United States and, I suspect, quite a few of those present do not believe that President Reagan is sincerely interested in reducing and subsequently dispelling the nuclear threat." What loyalty that shows.

In general, reports from Washington and U.S. observers ' commentaries give the impression that the U.S. state administration is forming its foreign policy on two levels -- for internal use and for the public at large. One is clearly thought out and formulated in all its practical aspects -- that of rearmament and confrontation with the socialist countries. The second changes depending on the situation and sentiment within the country and consists in "recapturing the initiative" from the propaganda viewpoint. The Russians may make a move, this may please Americans, so a statement has to be made to neutralize Moscow's demarche. This is a fruitless and futile occupation which still deceives some people but sooner or later will become clear to U.S. public opinion in all its bankruptcy.

After all, this political "discrepancy" is obvious in all spheres of its application. The degree of White House sincerity will be tested to some extent at the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament which has now begun. As it was tested at the recent 36th session, where the U.S. delegation, following its government's directives, opposed very important documents aimed at ending the arms race and strengthening peace. The United States even refused to sign the declaration affirming first use of nuclear weapons as the gravest crime against humanity. It refused because that declaration is contrary to the real Washington policy line, as distinct from its propaganda line which includes such components as "preventive strike," "warning detonation" and "limited nuclear war."

Behind all the Reagan administration's strategic calculations stands the false premise that national security can only be ensured by means of a considerable nuclear missile preponderance over the Soviet Union. Reagan's notorious "zero option" was geared toward this, his proposals at Eureka College are geared toward this, the entire program of rearming the U.S. Army, Air Force and Navy is geared toward this. But it is time to realize that this is a pursuit of an illusion, of the unattainable and that this path does not strengthen but weakens security. It is time to realize what many U.S. allies in Western Europe and in the Western Hemisphere have realized.

On the eve of the NATO session held a few days ago at heads of state and government level in Bonn, local television organized a discussion on relations between the United States and its West European allies. One of the participants, Bahr, a Bundestag deputy and Social Democratic Party of Germany expert on disarmament questions, criticized the U.S. administration for refusing to ratify the SALT II treaty and uttered a portentous phrase: "America cannot guarantee its security by itself but only in conjuction with the USSR." This was said not by some pacifist but by a professional politician and a supporter of "Atlantic unity." He said what many, many people think and what must be understood by the people who determine U.S. policy. If, of course, they actually care about America's security and not something else.

Since the days when the first colonialists went to that country it has been the custom to hang on the wall in your house the hand-stitched words of the Ten Commandments. It would be a good thing to hang on the walls of the White House, the Pentagon and the State Department the words which ultimately must be heard there and accepted as the 11th commandment: Keep to the principle of equality and equal security. This is the main commandment of the present day, on whose observance everything depends.

U.S. POLICY INTENSIFIES NUCLEAR WAR DANGER

PM211429 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 16 Jun 82 p 9

[Vitaliy Kobysh "Observer's Opinion" -- "Armament or Life?"]

[Text] Charles Maurice de Talleyrand said almost 200 years ago that statecraft consists of predicting the inevitable and mitigating the effect of what happens. If that is so, then by his recent address to British Parliament, in which another "crusade" against communism was announced, U.S. President R. Reagan confirmed that the present U.S. leadership has only a very approximate notion of "statecraft."

The inevitable has happened and by their shameless, high-handed and sometimes strangly insane and absurd policy the present Washington leaders have not only failed to mitigate the "effect of what happens" but seem deliberately to have intensified it.

Here is what happened: Now, it is not only the majority of Third World countries but the peoples of the states which are U.S. allies and to a considerable extent Americans themselves who have become clearly aware that Washington's foreign policy course and military strategy are leading toward a nuclear conflict. When someone like former U.S. President J. Carter -- himself, indeed, to a considerable extent to blame for what has happened -- states that together with many other Americans he feels "mortal fear" in connection with the Reagan administration's policy in the nuclear arms sphere, this is no less impressive than the public opinion polls which confirm his words. Not everyone is inclined, like Carter, to "mortal fear," but the overwhelming majority of those who think about the future know that they and their children should fear more than anything the threat contained in Washington's policy.

Actually, the same thing was proved by McGeorge Bundy, George Kennan, Robert McNamara and Gerard Smith on the basis not of emotions or subjective feelings but of dispassionate facts and precise, rigorous analysis. The four eminent U.S. experts (the White House immediately dubbed them "the gang of four"), essentially equated Washington's preemptive strike strategy with nuclear war. The article they published in FOREIGN AFFAIRS magazine was a bombshell in the top echelon of U.S. power.

Is it a case of a deliberate gamble on nuclear war, or are the Washington strategists in their bellicose passion, like those Roman gladiators pushed into the arena fully armed but wearing helmets without eye openings, unaware of what they are doing? An exhaustive reply to this question is given in the report on the strategy the Pentagon has just elaborated, providing for U.S. readiness to wage a long nuclear war which is presented as virtually inevitable. It was nonetheless not in vain that Carter experienced mortal fear although, if we are to believe him, he has recently found some consolation in the U.S. Government's agreement to resume Soviet-U.S. talks on strategic arms limitation and reduction.

Consent to the talks is a good thing. But how are we to interpret it if at the same time sophisticated types of weapons including chemical weapons are being introduced at an accelerated rate while a "crusade" is being declared against the Soviet Union and the other socialist states?

The fact that last week, while the NATO Council session was completing its work in Bonn, 400,000 FRG inhabitants gathered for a demonstration protesting Washington's elaboration of nuclear war plans and the fact that last Sunday in New York the same anger and protest were voiced by over 1 million people are evidence that by merely consenting to talks the White House has reassured no one and instilled hope in no one.

At the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, in New York again, by no means only socialist countries' representatives are warning that until Washington stops playing with nuclear weapons, which can get out of control at any moment, a mortal threat will hang over mankind. And this is meeting with a response among millions of people in various parts of the world, even those who have never even suspected that they would ever engage in politics. Actually, this is not even politics but the instinct of self-preservation.

This instinct is now giving rise to rather striking situations. Like the one whereby the Greater London Council, administering the capital city of a NATO country which is the closest U.S. ally, declares its city territory a nuclear-free zone. Incidentally, nuclear-free zones have been proclaimed one after another in the United States itself recently. Not a personal bunker but a nuclear-free zone, even within the boundaries of a single city or municipality -- well, that's already substantial progress. Armament or life -- that is how the question is now appearing to people.

Well, what about the actual creators and implementers of U.S. nuclear strategy? Surely they cannot be totally lacking in that primordial instinct for self-preservation? Hardly! Like all people, they want to live, of course. Only to survive themselves they are prepared to sacrifice the lives if many other people. It will not work. "Survive together or die together!" the slogans of the 400,000 demonstrators in Bonn and the more than 1 million people who filled the streets and squares of New York proclaimed. This harsh but single [yedinstvemyy] truth can also be heard from the rostrum of the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament.

FURTHER COMPARISON OF BREZHNEV MESSAGE TO UN

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 16 June carries on page 1 the text of the message from Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, to the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament. The PRAVDA version has been compared with the Moscow TASS English item published in the 16 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page AA 1, revealing the following variations:

Page AA 1, PRAVDA omits the first two paragraphs, beginning with: On behalf of the Soviet Union.... (without quotation mark)

Same page, PRAVDA carries paragraph nine in boldface type: The Union of Soviet... nuclear weapons.

Page AA 2, second paragraph, next to last line reads in PRAVDA: ...and to wreck all the positive elements which the policy of detente brings. (supplying "elements")

Page AA 3, last paragraph, PRAVDA omits concluding quotation mark after Brezhnev's name.

REACTION TO BREZHNEV DISARMAMENT MESSAGE

Nicaraguan Foreign Minister

LD160830 Moscow TASS in English 0746 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] New York June 16 TASS -- The message from Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, to the United Nations General Assembly's second special session on disarmament meets the hopes of the entire humanity, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto said in an interview with a TASS correspondent. This document, he pointed out, assumes exceptional significance in the extremely complicated international situation today, which is characterised by the emergence of seats of conflicts through the fault of imperialism in different parts of the world -- from the Middle East to the South Atlantic.

At a dramatic moment in modern history the people heard again the USSR's calm and ocnfident call for peace, embodied in its pledge not to be the first to use nuclear arms. This step is of truly epoch-making significance to the destinies of the world. The Soviet Union is a great power which convincingly demonstrates its genuine loyalty to the cause of peace, the Nicaraguan foreign minister emphasised.

Cuban Official to Gromyko

LD171610 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0415 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] New York, 17 Jun (TASS) -- A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, has had a meeting with C.R. Rodriguez, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba, deputy chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba. Questions of Soviet-Cuban relations and topical international problems were discussed in the conversation, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

The conviction was stated on both sides that, in the present international atmosphere, which has become more complex, the united efforts are required of all peace-loving states to remove the threat of war, to eliminate hotbeds of conflicts and to implement practical measures to restrain the arms race and for disarmament. C.R. Rodriguez gave a high evaluation, in this connection, of the message by L.I. Brezhnev to the second special session of UN General Assembly on disarmament, and of the principled line of the CPSU and the Soviet state in international affairs as a whole. A.A. Gromyko confirmed the solidarity of the Soviet Union with the struggle of socialist Cuba and the other independent countries of Latin America against the schemes of imperialism and for democracy and social progress.

Further Remarks by Cuban

LD210842 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 20 Jun 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpts] The Soviet peace proposals contained in Comrade Brezhnev's message to the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, and above all the pledge made by the Soviet Union not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, are being warmly received abroad. Here is what Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and vice-president of the republic's Council of State and Council of Ministers, says.

[Begin Rodriguez recording in Spanish fading into superimposed Russian translation] We listened with great interest to the message from Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament. The new peace initiative put forward by the Soviet leader have confirmed once again the Soviet Union's unchanging stance on the question of defending peace. As an initial measure on the way to achieving universal disarmament the USSR has unilaterally undertaken not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This truly constructive step was received with enthusiasm by the participants in the session, which notes its importance for the subsequent development of interstate relations.

Cuba fully supports the Soviet proposals and regards them as a new and big contribution by the Soviet Union and Comrade Brezhnev personally to the strengthening of peace on earth.

Mongolian Official

LD211650 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0817 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 21 Jun (TASS) -- The Soviet Union's complex package of peaceful initiatives put forward by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, is a very important contribution to the cause of international detente and to the struggle by the peoples of the world to avert a nuclear catastrophe, said D. Altangerel, member of the MPRP [Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party] Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the People's Great Hural of the MPR [title as received], in an interview with a TASS correspondent.

The pledge adopted by the Soviet Union not to be first to use nuclear weapons has cardinal importance for the fate of mankind and for the preservation of life on earth. The MPR and the Mongolian People, D. Altangerel stressed, welcome and support the Soviet Union's act of good will, and regard it as a major new step by the USSR along the path of peace which answers the inmost aspirations and vital interests of all the peoples of the planet.

Delegates to Special Session

PM220931 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jun 82 p 5

[Dispatch from PRAVDA special correspondent Ye. Grigoryev and T. Tolesnichenko: "Further Impetus to the Cause of Disarmament"]

[Text] New York, 17 Jun -- The message from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the second UN General Assembly special session has evoked a lively and positive response among the delegates to this forum. The USSR's historic action to prevent a nuclear catastrophe and to solve the disarmament problem is being seen as a substantial and concrete contribution to the cause of peace and as giving further impetus to the cause of disarmament.

In the break between sessions we asked a number of those taking part in the proceedings to share their impressions. Here is what they told us.

B. Chnoupek, CSSR foreign minister:

"The scale of the new Soviet initiatives is extremely impressive. A package of new proposals has been advanced, each of which is a realistic and concrete step on the disarmament path. In short, the Soviet Union has stretched out the hand of peace. It has demonstrated the wish of its people and of the other socialist community countries for cooperation. It is now up to the West."

M. Dugersuren, Mongolian foreign minister:

"I think that the present session will make further progress under the banner of the Soviet proposals. A policy of peace, of peaceful cooperation has been pitted against the policy of preparing for war. That is the way -- the only way -- to assess the Soviet Union's solemn pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons."

Miguel d'Escoto Brockman, Nicaraguan foreign minister:

"The Soviet Union has set an example of a peace-loving attitude. The prevention of war is mankind's common task. This includes the peoples of Latin America. That is why we applaud the Soviet Union's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. If the other nuclear powers adopt the same commitment, that will be a day of worldwide celebration -- nuclear war will in effect be banned."

T. Bekele, head of the Ethiopian delegation:

"The delegates' reaction can be guessed from the applause with which they greeted L.I. Brezhnev's message. Today we heard an impassioned plea for peace. The Soviet Union reaffirmed that for it there is no greater task [net bolshe zadochi] than consolidating peace on earth and cooperation among people of all nations and all races. Today, therefore, we were present at a historic event. I am convinced that the Soviet proposals will be endorsed by the whole of world opinion."

C. Lidgard, head of the Swedish delegation on the disarmament committee:

"The Soviet proposals are all-embracing. The commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons is particularly important. I am confident that it will be much appreciated by all neutral countries. It is extremely important that the Soviet Union is supporting the idea of a mutual freeze on nuclear arsenals. The Soviet leader's message opens the way for solving many problems involved in banning mass-destruction weapons, chemical weapons in particular."

Additional Delegates

LD220918 Moscow TASS in English 0844 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] New York June 22 TASS -- We have welcomed with profound satisfaction and appreciated the commitment voluntarily assumed by the Soviet Union not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, Diya 'Allah al-Fatah, head of the Syrian delegation to the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly, has stated. As for the U.S. position, he said in his address during the general discussion at the special session, facts testify to the escalation of U.S. aggressiveness. It is the United States that is guilty of the present-day growth of international tension. The address of U.S. President Reagan to the session is quite symptomatic, Diya 'Allah al-Fatah further said. Although the peoples of the world are horrified by the threat of nuclear war, we have heard in the latest statements of the President and other American leaders praise for the concept of a "limited" nuclear war and arguments that it can supposedly be fought and won.

Paul M. Rupia, head of the Tanzanian delegation, stressed that the dangerous illusions that it is possible to survive the flames of nuclear conflagration or even win are one of the main obstacles on the way to disarmament.

Voicing the opinion of many participants in the discussion, Felix Tientarboum, foreign minister of Upper Volta, stressed that the only means of achieving concrete results on the way to disarmament was talks. He welcomed the forthcoming resumption of the Soviet-U.S. strategic arms limitation and reduction talks and characterized them as an encouraging sign on the way to detente.

Mohammad 'Abd al-'Aziz Salam, head of the delegation of the Yemen Arab Republic to the special session, charged the United States with direct involvement in inciting regional conflicts, in particular in the tragic events in Lebanon. During its current aggression against Lebanon Tel Aviv is using the most up-to-date American weapons to exterminate the Palestinian and Lebanese population, he said.

Mustapha Tolba, executive director of the U.N. Environment Program, has drawn the attention of the participants in the discussion to the tragic consequences of the arms race for the nature of earth. Dwelling on the consequences of barbarous chemical warfare which the United States had waged against the Indochinese peoples, he said that many thousands of square kilometres of forests had been destroyed fully or partially with herbicides in Vietnam and that the ecological balance had been upset for a long time.

ANALYST STRESSES NEED FOR CHEMICAL WEAPONS BAN

LD181516 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 18 TASS -- TASS news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

While the U.S. President has used the rostrum of the United Nations Organization for absolutely unfounded and, to be frank, fabricated claims about the violation by the Soviet Union of the Geneva Protocol of 1925, its "involvement" in the use of chemical agents in South East Asia and Afghanistan, the Soviet Union tabled at the U.N. a specific document, whose aim is to exclude the very possibility of the use of chemical weapons through a ban on its production and destruction of the already accumulated stocks. This document, named "The Basic Provisions of the Convention of the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Accumulation of Chemical Weapons Stocks and Their Destruction," is a reflection of the Soviet Union's wish, which has never used chemical weapons and never transferred it into other hands, to achieve a comprehensive and effective ban on that weapon.

It fully reckons with the demand of the peoples to eliminate the threat of a massive use of the already accumulated and developed and introduced in production new, even more terrible types of that barbarous weapon of mass destruction, which is hanging over mankind.

Every state -- party to the convention, says the document, shall commit itself never and under no circumstances, [to] develop, produce or acquire in any other way, accumulate, stockpile, transfer chemical weapons and shall destroy or put to use for allowed purposes the accumulated stocks of such weapons and liquidate or dismantle the facilities for the production of chemical weapons. The Soviet proposal also provides for the necessary control measures, including international procedures with the aim of on the spot inspection.

It goes without saying that it is highly important that in the period preceding the ultimate hammering out of the international convention at the disarmament committee, states shall refrain from actions that could complicate pertinent talks and especially renounce the deployment of the chemical weapons in the countries where it is not to be found now. This can in no way be said about the United States. The USA not only refuses to resume the talks with the USSR on that most topical issue, which it has suspended, but in February this year declared through its President a new program for "chemical rearmament" worth billions of dollars.

But the USA already has the world's biggest chemical weapons arsenal; that is quite sufficient to destroy the whole population of the world 50 times over! The program proclaimed by Washington provides for a further increase in chemical munitions over the period of 1982-1986, the production of new types of chemical weapons (some of them jointly with the NATO allies), such as binary weapons. Is it not with the aim of providing a propaganda cover for these monstrous preparations for large-scale chemical warfare that they in Washington are inventing and spreading all over the world lies about the USSR's "involvement" in the use of chemical weapons? Is it not with the aim of making humanity forget about the chemical genocide carried out by the American military against the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea that the Washington officials are cooking up anti-Soviet and anti-Vietnemse slanderous stories to that score?

Now that the USSR has tabled specific proposals, it is important to envigorate at the disarmament committee the activity of the states represented at it with the aim of drawing up an international convention on the prohibition and elimination of chemical weapons. No procrastination in that effort shall be allowed. In his message to the special session of the U.N. General Assembly Leonid Brezhnev pointed out that "it is necessary to make every effort that there be no place for chemical weapons on earth." The USSR again most convincingly demonstrated its readiness for a practical resolution of that problem that is most important for all humanity.

NOVOYE VREMYA VIEWS U.S. CBW PREPARATIONS

PM171435 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 24, 11 Jun 82 pp 21-23

[O. Mikhaylov article: "The Chemical Threat Behind a Smokescreen of Lies"]

[Excerpts] "The American administration is now studying the question of revising international treaties and agreements banning the use of chemical and biological weapons, and is preparing to extend its arsenal of these resources." From an interview given by U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger to the radio station Voice of America, September 1981.

"The new launching of mass production of binary gases and chemical ammunition in binary shells is aimed at increasing American troops' readiness for waging protracted combat operations using chemical weapons and at achieving a high degree of operational effectiveness [vysokoboyevoy effekt]." From the statement by R. Wagner, U.S. assistant secretary of defense, to the Senate Armed Services Committee, 15 March 1982.

"The United States must constantly threaten the Soviet Union with the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons and must regard chemical warfare as an integral part of any conflict." From the speech by A. Hoeber, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of the army, at Georgetown University, April 1982.

There are more than enough of these statements -- threats, intimidation and predictions by official spokesmen for the American administration against the Soviet Union. But they are not just words. On 8 February this year President R. Reagan officially announced that the United States is embarking on large-scale production of a new generation of chemical weapons -- binary weapons.

Why has the American administration decided to urgently supplement its armaments with chemical weapons? Did the United States have no such weapons in its military arsenals, perhaps? Or were there not enough of these weapons to ensure the American state's security? Of course, that is not the case. The Pentagon leadership openly states that the United States must constantly threaten the Soviet Union with the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons. These weapons are essentially offensive. The superarming of the American Army with these weapons which has now begun and the deployment of the weapons in Western Europe are not intended for the defense of the Europeans, as the Pentagon tries to make out. From the viewpoint of American strategists Europe is the main theater of future military operations. The deployment of neutron warheads and medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe which is planned alongside the creation of new strategic offensive weapons is the next step along the dangerous path of the arms race and of preparations for a "limited nuclear war," using other types of weapons of mass destruction, too. Even American experts and scientists in the sphere of chemical weapons entirely reject all the propaganda fabrications about the existing U.S. "weakness" in the chemical weapons sphere. The facts indicate otherwise.

In the U.S. Armed Forces, which, in accordance with the requirements of the U.S. Army's field service regulations, "must be organized, trained and equipped in such a way as to be able to conduct combat operations successfully in conditions of the use of chemical weapons," large-scale organizational measures are under way to restructure and strengthen the military-chemical service.

The program for training U.S. Armed Forces personnel for operations in chemical warfare conditions has been substantially extended. A school for training chemical service specialists was opened at Fort McClellan (Alabama) in mid-1981. The chemical training course for the personnel of the regular forces and the reserve has been significantly expanded. Chemical warfare tasks are being constantly rehearsed in the course of operational and combat training. All American troops are equipped with protective clothing, the latest gas masks and monitoring and decontamination facilities. Most exercises are held in conditions of chemical weapons use. In the event of complications in the situation in Europe, as J. Wade, assistant to the U.S. secretary of defense, put it an interview for the ARMED FORCES JOURNAL, "This is necessary in order to have the potential for waging a large-scale war against the Warsaw Pact countries."

Under the Pentagon's plans, binary weapons will first be deployed on American bases in Britain, the FRG and Italy, and later in other countries in Europe and the Near and Middle East -- a little closer to the socialist countries' borders. Moreover chemical weapons -- Bigeye airborne bombs, cluster bombs and dispersion devices -- will also be deployed on board aircraft carriers plying the waters of the eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean -- that is, in sea areas which wash the shores of Europe.

Deploying new arsenals of chemical weapons in densely populated Europe means creating one more permanent seat of increased danger to people and the environment. About 4,000 gas leaks take place annually at American dumps. If chemical warfare breaks out, millions of Europeans will be its victims. In the main it will be the civilian population who suffer: Their losses will be 20-30 times greater than losses among the troops, since they have no means of protection against these weapons.

Sensible people of various political convictions, not only in the Old World but across the ocean, too, are well aware of this. The wave of protests against the deployment of chemical weapons in Europe is gaining strength.

The American Armed Forces already have a 30-day stockpile of chemical ammunition which is more than sufficient for waging a large-scale war in Europe, even if the weapons are used from the very beginning of hostilities. Congressmen C. Zablocki has said: "Our chemical weapons stockpiles would be enough for 50 divisions to wage chemical warfare in Europe over 100 days, and not a single living being would be left in Europe...."

The U.S. chemical superarming is taking place against the background of a slander campaign about the USSR's "involvement" in the use of chemical weapons in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan. The American administration needed this lie to justify its own plans and to conceal its own crimes associated with chemical warfare in Vietnam. The smokescreen of this lie masks Washington's reluctance to hold honest, equal talks on banning the development and production of chemical weapons and destroying stockpiles. (Let us remember that the Soviet-American talks on banning chemical weapons were broken off by Washington unilaterally in 1980.) At the same time this lie is an attempt to discredit the USSR's foreign policy course and depict the Soviet Union as a violator of international agreements in the arms limitation sphere.

The U.S. secretary of state's report to Congress on "Chemical Warfare in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan," which contains a collection of anti-Soviet fabrications, was intended to serve the same purpose. This falsehood, fabricated from the testimonies of bribed "witnesses" prepared by CIA agents and from distorted facts, was given a fitting rebuff in a letter from the USSR's permanent UN mission, which was circulated in the United Nations as an official document. In this letter, by means of a critical analysis of the facts cited in Haig's report, experts from the USSR Academy of Sciences, the Ministry of Health and other competent organizations in the Soviet Union proved the groundlessness of the accusations and concluded that the report "is a collection of unconfirmed inventions and accusations without any evidence and does not stand up to scientific criticism or even to logical analysis; nor does it have anything in common with the real facts."

Even American congressmen at the sessions of the Senate Appropriations Committee in May of this year noted that the Reagan administration does not yet have any reliable information on the alleged instances of the use of Soviet-made chemical weapons in Kampuchea, Laos and Afghanistan.

Nonetheless, the White House continues to blow soap bubbles of lies. A delegation of representatives of the State Department, the Pentagon and the CIA was sent to European countries and a number of countries in the Near and Middle East with the aim of persuading the NATO allies of the "authenticity and well-founded nature of Haig's accusations against the USSR." But it is very difficult to "persuade" people of facts which do not exist, the more so as examples of the criminal, large-scale U.S. chemical warfare in Vietnam are available. That warfare caused very serious ecological changes in a whole region of the earth, caused the emergence of a population of people with altered chromosomes and is continuing to do tremendous damage to nature and to people's health in Indochina.

Chemical weapons are among the most barbarous means of warfare, since they destroy or damage the living cell. In the opinion of scientists they affect the enzyme system and the hereditary mechanism, so that it is hard even to predict at present the long-term consequences of the mass use of chemical weapons against people. The mass use of these weapons will not only lead to mankind's destruction, it will make the continued existence of living organisms on earth impossible.

The Soviet Union's proposals aimed at the prohibition and destruction of chemical weapons are well known. But the United States openly opposes any initiatives on this question. Of the 157 UN member countries, only the United States voted against a UN General Assembly resolution calling on all states to refrain from the production and deployment of new types of chemical weapons and their deployment on the territory of countries where they are not already present.

This problem will undoubtedly be a central issue at the current second UN General Assembly session on disarmament, too.

Despite the intrigue of the present Washington administration, it is necessary to elaborate and adopt effective measures to ensure that these monstrous weapons of mass destruction, which threaten all life on earth, disappear forever from military arsenals.

RESTRICTION ON CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS PRAISED

LD160530 Moscow TASS in English 0453 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow Jun 16 TASS -- The Soviet Union has ratified the convention on the prohibition or restriction of certain types of conventional weapons which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects.

The text of the convention, Boris Prokofyev writes in the national daily PRAVDA, was worked out in conditions of a sharp political struggle at a United Nations special conference in Geneva in 1979 and 1980. The United States and its closest NATO allies then attempted in every way to frustrate the coordination of the mutually acceptable provisions to be included in the projected convention and gain unilateral military advantages. "It was only thanks to the energetic, construction efforts of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community as well as all peace-loving states that the successful completion of the conference became possible in the autumn of 1980. The convention was opened for signing in New York on April 10, 1981, and signed on behalf of the Soviet Union on the same day."

The conclusion of the convention, the commentary says, demonstrates that it is not only essential but also possible to adopt practical measures to straightjacket the arms race in the current, complicated international situation. "The document contains a number of provisions, including a point of principled importance which extends its action to cover the national liberation movements. The convention determines its link with other international agreements in the field of humanitarian law, in particular the Geneva conventions of 1949 on the protection of the victims of war."

The convention and related protocols, the author of the commentary says, amplify the legal norms of a humane character used in wartime. But its importance is not limited to this. "This is a modest but a new, practical contribution to the cause of curbing the arms race since the convention makes it binding on states to remove certain types of conventional weapons from their arsenals and restrict the use of others. This is why it is necessary to press for the universal, the most broad participation of states in this important agreement."

IMPLICATIONS OF 'PACIFIC COMMUNITY' DISCUSSED

LD210648 Moscow TASS in English 0632 GMT 21 Jun 82

["Dubious 'Community'" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 21 TASS -- The course towards forming a "Pacific community" to be economically dominated by the Land of the Rising Sun has, apparently, become one of the main directions in Tokyo's diplomatic activity. This is seen from the Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's speech in Honolulu, Vsevolod Ovchinnikov writes in PRAVDA. Japanese monopolies are still dreaming about a new version of a "great sphere of mutual prosperity" which they once attempted to establish by force of arms.

The Pacific countries account for nearly 70 percent of Japan's foreign trade and over 50 percent of U.S. foreign trade, the commentator notes. It is realised in Washington that it will be first and foremost Tokyo that will gain from economic integration within the framework of the "Pacific community" but it is hoped there that its formation will weaken the thrust of Japanese goods into the American market. In addition, while Japan is advocating the idea of the community because it is counting on economic benefits, the United States has agreed to support that idea above all for military-political reasons. Such an organisation will provide it with a good opportunity for harnessing, as it were, its Pacific allies to form a single team, completing the chain made up of the blocs of NATO and ANZUS and Washington's bilateral alliances with Tokyo and Seoul, and at the same time drawing the ASEAN states into imperialist intrigues as well.

The idea of the "Pacific community" conforms with the Pentagon's plans to make its partners in the frameworks of military agreements more active as regards plans of air-lifting and sealifting U.S. Armed Forces from the Pacific to the Indian Ocean, in the area of the Persian Gulf. This is seen from the trip of U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger to Tokyo, Seoul and Manila last March and the trip of U.S. Vice President George Bush to Japan, South Korea, Singapore, Australia and New Zealand last April. This is also seen from the regular holding of the joint naval exercises Rimpac, involving warships and aircrafts of the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Japan, that is practically all would-be members of the "Pacific community" except the ASEAN states, the commentary says.

"Apprehensions are growing in the ASEAN states that the projected community will be a disguised form of neocolonialism leading to the economic domination of Japan and the military-political hegemony of the United States and that the initiators of this idea are seeking to wrest the ASEAN countries from the Non-Alignment Movement, to prevent South East Asia from becoming a zone of peace and neutrality and to subordinate the region's developing states to imperialist diktat," the newspaper says.

NUCLEAR COOPERATION SESSION OPENS IN VIENNA

LD210952 Moscow TASS in English 0942 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Vienna June 21 TASS -- The second session of the preparatory committee for the convocation in 1983 of a United Nations conference for the promotion of international cooperation in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear power opened in the capital of Austria today. Delegations from about 70 countries are taking part in its work. The delegates are discussing the agenda of the forthcoming forum and other matters connected with it.

The session of the preparatory committee will last till June 25.

GROMYKO ON EFFECT OF U.S. SUPPORT FOR UK

LD212102 Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] New York June 21 TASS -- Answering at a press-conference the question whether the USA prejudiced its relations with the Latin American countries by its support for Britain's aggression, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko said: A damage of some degree has been really caused to the relations of the United States with Latin America as a result of the one-sided stand taken by the USA.

As far as the Soviet Union's stand is concerned, the minister said, it is based on the premise that the remaining roots of colonialism should be extirpated. The USSR pursues no selfish interests in that conflict. It is guided by the principled stand as regards the necessity of eliminating colonialism. More than 20 years ago the Soviet Union tabled at the U.N. a document on the liquidation of colonialism in the world, as it was, is and remains a resolute opponent of preservation of vestiges of colonial oppression. The decision on that issue taken by the U.N. General Assembly is history-making not because it was initiated by the USSR, but because it is consonant with the aspirations of peoples. It was worthwhile founding the United Nations organization for the sake of this decision alone, but the U.N. will have to resolve the main task placed on it -- save mankind from a nuclear catastrophe.

U.S. RELATIONS WITH LATIN AMERICA SEEN DAMAGED

LD191706 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0945 GMT 19 Jun 82

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Aleksandr Levchenko and Georgiy Aleksev]

[Text] U.S. President Reagan's decision to support Great Britain in the Anglo-Argentine conflict has considerably damaged U.S. relations with Latin America. U.S. Secretary of State Haig was forced to admit this in a television interview. Nonetheless, Haig expressed confidence that this damage, and I quote, is not irreparable.

However, the Latin American public does not share Haig's optimism. Washington's direct aid to London with supplies of weapons, military equipment and fuel once agan showed the whole world that the United States is inclined to keep its promises only when this is in its own interests. In giving support to Great Britain, Washington thus refused to implement the articles of the Inter-American Defense Treaty. The powerful wave of anti-American demonstrations that has rolled across the countries of Latin America shows the explosion of indignation at the perfidy of U.S. foreign policy. It is not for nothing that at a conference of foreign ministers of member countries of the Organization of American States a fundamental review of the Inter-American Defense Treaty was proposed, because it does not accord with the situation that has arisen.

In this connection it is difficult not to agree with Haig, who noted that the talks with the countries of Latin America will be rather complicated. Let us admit that in this case he has not disregarded the truth.

TRADE SANCTIONS EXAMPLE OF 'COWBOY TACTICS'

LD220048 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Vladislav Kozyakov commentary]

[Text] The ban on the exports of oil and gas equipment to the Soviet Union announced by President Reagan explains in a way why he insisted that the detente in the communique of the NATO meeting in Bonn should go together with the word genuine. Washington now has very peculiar views on detente and international relations as a whole. Genuine detente, in its opinion, obviously stands for unrestricted use of political pressure and blackmail on the international scene, not only against the East, by the way, but also against America's allies in Western Europe and Japan.

At the economic conference of the seven leading Western nations in Versailles, President Reagan did not appear, at least to Western observers, to insist that Western companies end their commercial agreements with the Soviet Union. But those who hoped to see Washington assume a balanced approach to the generally recognized rules of international trade have again proved wrong. In just a few days after the Versailles conference President Reagan made another step detrimental not only to America's economic relations with the Soviet Union but to many contracts signed with the USSR by companies in Federal Germany, France, Britain, Italy and Japan.

In Versailles the United States forced its allies to agree to limit credits and trade with the socialist countries. Now it has dealt another blow at international trade by striking at the contracts concerning the supplies of Soviet gas to Western Europe and of gas and oil to Japan Western Europe and Japan have reacted to President Reagan's new sanctions with unconcealed anger. To them trade with the Soviet Union, especially in energy, is no less important or beneficial than it is to the Soviet Union. The New York TIMES service reports from Luxembourg that European governments reacted to the decision with dismay and disappointment and that several diplomats contended the decision violated agreements that had been reached between President Reagan and six other leaders of the industrialized nations during the economic summit in Versailles. The diplomats are reported to have said the decision was likely to put further pressure on trade ties between the United States and Europe.

In Japan the newspapers say America's trade sanctions have shocked the government because they impede the implementation of Japanese-Soviet contracts for oil and gas extraction off the island of Sakhalin. The newspaper MAINICHI quotes Premier Suzuki as saying that these sanctions could prove to be sanctions against Japan, not against the Soviet Union. The paper says the Japanese Ministries of Foreign Trade and Industry have no confidence in the United States.

Another important aspect of President Reagan's new sanctions is that they boomerang against business interests in the United States itself. According to Senator Charles Percy, in the middle of the recession these sanctions would mean higher unemployment at home and even deeper economic decline. These sanctions, said Senator Percy, hurt American firms more than the USSR. Of this President Reagan has also been told by the leaders of the General Electric and Caterpillar Tractors, who asked him to lift restrictions on oil and gas equipment supplies to the Soviet Union, but to no avail.

Generally speaking there is no logic in the overall policies of the Reagan administration. Instead these policies are composed of cowboy tactics and threats, interference in the affairs of other countries and diehard anti-Sovietism. Washington's crusade against the Soviet Union, however, is dangerous to all nations in this nuclear age. At the same time America's actions also infringe on the legitimate interests of its own partners and undermine the recognized principles of peaceful international cooperation to mutual advantage. This is how President Reagan and his aides construe genuine detente.

DONOVAN INVESTIGATION CALLED A 'SECOND WATERGATE'

LD211840 Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 21 Jun 82

["Second Watergate" -- TASS headline]

[Text] New York June 21 TASS -- In an attempt to muffle the noisy political scandal around Labour Secretary Raymond Donovan, the closest aides of the U.S. President decided that this high-ranking figure should resign before an investigation into his links with Mafia is completed, the newspaper New York TIMES writes. The White House the newspaper STAR LEDGER quotes sources close to the administration as saying, the White House is looking for a candidate to succeed Donovan. [sentence as received]

It is recalled that the White House already made such a step during the preceding political scandal among the Reagan administration, when presidental national security adviser Richard Allen was "suspended". But in the long run the dubious financial machinations of that high-ranking member of the administration made the White House take a decision on Allen's "voluntary" resignation.

The clumsy manoeuvre with Donovan's "near-resignation", as local observers feel, far from diverting the fire of criticism from the Reagan administration, presents it in an even more unseemly light: The decision about Donovan's putting into the background is actually an admission of both his guilt and the guilt of the administration.

As the local press stresses, the point is not so much Donovan himself, as the fact that the FBI and the White House knew too well about Donovan's links with Mafia. But they deliberately concealed that fact from the Senate, when it was endorsing Donovan's appointment as labour secretary. The FBI report, which the White House received during the hearing in Senate, on Donovan's nomination, said in black and white that the latter maintained close personal and business ties with Mafia bosses. As is pointed out in well-informed circles, presidential special assistant Hellen von Damm recommended that "no activeness" be shown in holding an investigation in the endorsement of Donovan's appointment in Congress. That recommendation was taken into consideration by the FBI.

The scandal has brought to the fore the fact that the White House was once again trying to conceal from the Congress information which it was to present to it.

This is all reminiscent of the notorious Watergate scandal, one of whose main aspects was precisely the desperate attempt made by the White House to conceal the truth from the Congress and public opinion. It is not fortuitous that in the course of the recent public opinion poll 75 percent of Americans answered in the affirmative to the question of the ABC television company whether Watergate could repeat.

PRAVDA ON ANALOGIES, LESSONS FOR U.S. FROM PAST

PM211221 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jun 82 p 6

[Article by Aleksandr Krivitskiy: "Warning From the Past"]

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan has been visiting West Europe addressing Bundestag deputies in Bonn and playing the part of peacemaker. He said that if he believed in the possibility of achieving peace through mass demonstrations he would personally have led those demonstrations. He obviously wanted to say one thing, but the result was something else -- scorn for the peoples' feelings and sensibilities. That is the case when words deviate from a person's secret thoughts. A man who wants to unleash nuclear war, initially in Europe, cannot march among demonstrators demanding peace. They would eject him from their ranks as a hypocrite and a fraud....

Count Xavier de Maistre, writer, artist, brother of the well-known journalists and diplomat who was the Kingdom of Sardinia's envoy to the court of Alexander I, philosophized at a sophisticated salon: "Civilization is a plant which needs to be watered with blood to grow successfully." Around him people said in admiration: "How delightful he is, how elegantly put...." Blood poured from human watering cans — be they Russian feudal plowmen, French woodcutters or Spanish grape growers -- did not concern many people. Soldiers were outside the sphere of perfumed court humanism.

De Maistre's statement is to be found in a weighty old tome, "War in the Opinion of Leading People" [Voyna V Mneniyakh Peredovykh Lyudey]. This concoction of quotations is extremely curious by virtue of the very nature of the discussion of the theme. Military leaders, statesmen, public figures and writers, both well known and totally obscure and forgotten, discuss and set forth arguments "for" and "against" and, as the preface states, try to ascertain whether "war is an evil or a blessing, whether it is productive or destructive and whether it is a temporary or a permanent phenomenon."

This is a monstrous book. In it you will read that any war is a divine war, that it is a supreme revelation. It will be explained to you that without war civilization itself loses its meaning and its future is uncertain. That peace without war has no meaning. True, voices in favor of peace are also to be heard in the book, but they are drowned out by the chorus of those glorying the sword. The majority of ideologists of war presented in the anthology are of the 18th and early 19th centuries or even earlier, starting with Bishop Augustine and his interpretation of the precept "thou shalt not kill." That is, "those who wage war with God's authority are not transgressing it."

It was somewhat easier for our ancestors to discuss this problem. There were no weapons of mass destruction, no aircraft -- man flew only in his dreams. The mysteries of which wars were born were still impenetrable. Lenin's teaching on just and unjust wars did not yet exist.

But even the 19th century brought massive armies onto the battlefields. The need arose for the ideological indoctrination of the "cannon fodder" -- people began to conceal their cynicism. According to the calculations of the Russian writer M. Engelgardt, one of those who exposed war as a crime against humanity, Napoleon "during his glorious career shed 800,000 buckets of human blood," killing 2 million people. From the very start the 20th century created weapons of mass destruction such as machineguns and sharply increased the lethal power of artillery. Verbal paradoxes mingled with blood became dangerous.

The emergence of nuclear weapons should seemingly have prohibited completely the blasphemous aphorisms sanctioning war. It looks as though the White House is not living in our time. A total lack of comprehension of what is taking place in the world and of the threat to planet Earth from thousands of nuclear detonations dictated to Reagan the words he addressed to the British Parliament: "Let us stop hesitating, let us use our strength."

What is this -- an open call for nuclear war? They have been preparing for this call for a long time.

Secretary of State Haig's striking formula, "there are things more important than peace," angered people. Where did this formula come from? It does not even have Xavier de Maistre's impudent "jeu d'esprit." It is as straightforward as a rod, as dull as the head of an ax, as rough as the hand of an executioner. But I seem to have heard a similar roar from a general once before or to have read this assertion somewhere.

I scan my bookshelves and take down from one of them Sinclair Lewis's novel, "It Can't Happen Here" in its lilac binding. An incidental character in the book, a retired General Edgeways, with a cheerful bespectacled face damp with sweat, says: "I must admit that although I hate war there are worse things. Ah, my friends, far worse things: There is the state of so-called 'peace' when workers organizations are infected with the senseless ideas of anarchist Red Russia as though they were plague germs:

The state of 'peace' when university professors, journalists and eminent writers secretly spread the same seditious accusations....No, that kind of 'peace' is far worse than the most terrible war...

When and under what circumstances were these words, so similar to Haig's formula that one or other could be considered undoubted plagiarism, uttered?

The novel is about a time when Ben Winthrop has become president of the United States. A motley encampment of savage politicasters, certified killers, and humanist cannibals in professors' spectacles has settled into the White House. The changing of the guard has been performed next to a great sack of gold. The sentries in helmets decorated with plumes bearing democratic slogans have been dispatched to the guard room. With measured tread, their place has been taken by ideological commandos--monsters with rotting brains like occult characters from Hitchcok movies. Fascism decked in the protective colors of "true Americanism" has come to power in the United States. Restless thugs paw the ground in beer halls. The Minutemen--the newfound fuehrer's brigand guards--march through the city streets. The drunken minions of "the country's supreme leader" smash up the apartments of activists--Negroes, Communists and "pro-Roosevelt" people in general. The gutter press announces with passionate zeal the dissolution of all societies, unions and parties except for the "corporative" party. Shrewd supporters of the new system drag heretical literature out into the squares. On merrily blazing bonfires they burn the books of Mark Twain, Walt Whitman and Hemingway, and Dickens' "Martin Chuzzlewith" writhes in the fire. Looters with red muzzles roam the jungles of cities given over to fascism. Ramming their derby hats on the backs of their heads, they sing adoring hymns in honor of their master.

I shall quote a small sample of the new president's style: "I have just one wish--to make all Americans understand they they have always been and must remain the greatest race on our old Earth and, second, to make them understand that whatever our apparent differences in terms of wealth, knowledge, abilities, origin and influence (of course this does not apply to people of a different race from ours) we are all brothers....

One of Winthrop's supporters, Adelaide (Gimmich), the author of a sensational plan to send a cage containing a canary from the United States to every American soldier on any front, wherever he may be, has stated at a banquet at Fort (Byul): "In my opinion, to learn discipline we must experience a real war." And General Edgeways has specified his formula concerning the supremacy of war over peace: "What I really want is for us to get up and tell the whole world: 'OK boys, don't worry about morality! We are strength, and the strong are always right!"

Edgeways knows what he is talking about. Events are evidently not long unfolding. There are grounds for supposing that Winthrop's declaration of war on Mexico will happen in just a few hours. Before kindling a world conflagration, the United States wants to occupy the entire American Continent....

The reader who thinks that he has missed a new U.S. presidential election would be wrong. I remind you that everything described here takes place in Sinclair Lewis' novel "It Can't Happen Here." The book was published in 1935 across the Atlantic and depicts an imaginary fascist coup. But if you recall the events of that time, the real backdrop to the novel becomes clear. The national association of industrialists was alarmed by the liberal reforms of the "New Deal". Reaction tried to organize a "March on Washington" like Mussolini's march on Rome. The aim was--neither more nor less--to depose Franklin Roosevelt. (Van Horn Mosley), that old diehard in general's epaulettes, was assigned the task of heading the American Legion and throwing it into a putsch. When it came to the crunch, he took fright and the undertaking failed. Lewis is thus describing events which never took place. Is this compatible with reality? Yes, entirely.

The U.S. state system rests on the institutions of bourgeois democracy. But phenomena and trends akin to fascism have long existed there. Lewis embodied them in images. He merged reality and fantasy. Even a cursory glance enables one to discern in this fusion the precious qualities of a subtly sarcastic lampoon.

The author has created a gallery of portraits of greedy businessmen, mad generals and gorilla-like petit bourgeois, eager to drive the U.S. people mad, order them "into the attack!" and hurl them into apocalyptic battles for world rule.

"Into the attack!" is the name of the catechism compiled from the speeches of the novel's hero, Ben Winthrop.

Sinclair Lewis realized--and that is the value of his novel for our day--that the shoots of fascism such as the preaching of force, political assassinations within a country and abroad, the racism of the Ku Klux Klan and much else have not only become entrenched on the fringes of U.S. social life but have penetrated now here, now there, to the mainstream of U.S. politics.

The novel was first published in Russian in abridged form 45 years ago. It was published a second time, in full, in 1965. Its topicality has increased from one decade to the next and it looks as though today the novel's share of reality surpasses its fantasy content. The novel seems to burst upon modern life with its urgent problems. There is no doubt that Sinclair Lewis wrote it in support of Roosevelt when the latter was running for president for the second time. There was a struggle, and he wanted to warn people of what might happen if a sensible leader was removed and a primitive gorilla came to power. Roosevelt remained in the White House.

Much has changed since then. But even now it may firmly be said that no novel in world literature has traced with such artistic powers of prediction the process of the formation of a program of bellicose reaction in the United States. Today this novel could become a bestseller, in my view.

I take down another book from the shelf. I read Mayakovskiy's sketch "America," and on the first page I come across his brilliant expression of perplexity: Why does the United States call itself "America," even formalizing the name in legislation under Coolidge? After all, there are three distinct Americas: North, Central and South America. Why indeed? "The United States has arrogated the right to call itself America through dreadnoughts and dollars, inspiring fear in neighboring republics....

Mayakovskiy toured the United States over 50 years ago. His sketch was published in 1925-1926. The Soviet land had been devastated and ravaged and was healing the wounds of civil war. The 5-year plans, industrialization--everything was still in the future. It was impossible to spread rumors about "the Russian military threat" or "Russian weapons" in El Salvador or Nicaragua. Did that mean that peace and concord reigned across Americ's vast territory?

Mayakovskiy answers this question: "Even during my brief 3-month stay the Americans brought down their iron fists in front of the Mexicans' noses over the Mexican plan to nationalize their own inalienable mineral wealth; they sent detachments to help a government expelled by the Venezuelan people; they hinted unambiguously to Britain that unless its debts were paid, grain-rich Canada (at that time a British dominion) might begin to crack up, and promised the same to the French before a conference about the payment of French debts--one moment they were sending their airmen to Morocco to help the French (they were waging a war there against the Rif rebels--A.K.), the next they suddenly became lovers of Morocco and...recalled their airmen."

Bravo, Mayakovskiy! A Soviet poet, he knew how to discern the central issue and to write "with room for growth" so that even today his "America" can and should be published not only in the multivolume anthology of his works but also "in a shower of leaflets".

It is useful to reread old books. But you will not find in any of them, of course, a line about the U.S. plan for nuclear war for the Old World. This topic is uniquely modern. In our day the White House is demanding from West Europe not only economic obedience but also the payment of some "blood debt" in the form of a "limited" nuclear war in the European theater.

In Europe Reagan spoke with provincial ostentation of "the cathedral of democracy" constructed in the West. What is this -- some variation on castles in the air? Is it not time to think about real buildings on earth, about the human dwellings now burnt to the ground in Lebanon as a result of bombs dropped by U.S. bombers bearing the six-pointed star of Israel? And since we are speaking of cathedrals, is it not worth thinking about the fate of the genuine masterpieces of architecture?

We must repeat again and again: The destiny of European civilization does not worry the ideologists of military Atlanticism. The Mediterranean and Slavonic cultures are alien to the transatlantic businessmen. Pragmatic hearts are indifferent to the fact that a thousand years after a new catastrophe, a new Heinrich Schliemann will not discover even the ruins of Cologne Cathedral, as his 19th century predecessor discovered the remains of ancient Troy. Indeed, "true Yankees" have always regarded Europe as oversentimental.

The United States has long arrogated the role of world benefactor. Now it wants to "please" Europe with new medium-range missiles and the tilting of the nuclear balance in its favor. The White House wants to place us under the threat of a strike from West Europe and West Europe in turn under the threat of a retaliatory strike from us. Moreover the White House itself plans on remaining aloof. But experienced military men know that "limitation" is not programmed into nuclear war. Can all West European governments look this reality in the face?

And why should Europe's ancient stones become the no man's land in a world nuclear battle? Is that what we want for human civilization? Blessed be the Greek peasant whose spade uncovered a goddess who had lain for 2,000 years under a wheat field. Thanks to him the idea of beauty acquired its queen. Surely you do not need to have been born in the Old World to feel to your bones, to the point of anguish and ecstasy, a blood kinship with the relics of a history many centuries old? Perhaps the 14th century Charles Bridge in Prague is nothing but an empty sound to the Pentagon strategists. It is true that in the United States that have bought themselves one of the bridges which used to cross the Thames, dismantled it and shipped it home. But Europe and indeed other parts of the world have nowhere to go to buy cultural treasures; they have created them themselves. Cologne Cathedral has stood for 600 years -- 400 more than the United States' lifespan. No one blames anyone for being young. But before offering Europe suicidal decisions, just think where you are taking matters.

Yet (Dormes Jessep), the main protagonist of "It Can't Happen Here," has given an answer to this question which arose in a similar situation, albeit not such a catastrophic one. Divining the plans of President (Ben Wintrhop) and those who think like him, he says: "It is very possible that this gang will drag us into some war simply in order to gratify their mindless vanity.... And then they will take me, the liberal and you the plutocrat pretending to be a conservative and shoot us at 3 in the morning." His interlocutor (Tezbrou), a future fascist, objects resolutely: "That's impossible here in America! America is a country of free people." And (Dormes) loses patience: "Like hell, I tell you. There's no other country in the world which can succumb to hysteria so readily as America...."

So wrote Sinclair Lewis: And it is not for us to argue with him. Especially since Reagan's recent speeches in Europe prove particularly convincingly the correctness of this classic American writer and his warning from the past.

FURTHER REACTION TO SOVIET ATHLETES AT PRC MEET

Chinese Welcome, Coverage

PM220815 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jun 82 p 6

[TASS report: "To Competitions in PRC"]

[Text] Beijing, 15 Jun -- A group of Soviet sportsmen -- Olympic champions T. Kazankina, V. Komisova, Ya. Uudmyae and Olympic silver medalist K. Volkov -- has arrived here to take part in international light athletics competitions.

The competitions, with the participation of well-known sportsmen from Europe, Asia and America will take place at the downtown Congren Stadium.

On the eve of the competition RENMIN RIBAO and the sports newspaper TIYU BAO have published detailed information on the Soviet Athletes' achievements. "The Soviet team," GUANMING RIBAO reports, "is one of the strongest in the world. The Soviet sportsmen who will take part in these competitions are among the world's elite."

At Beijing Airport the Soviet delegation was met by Hunlin, deputy chariman of the Competition Organizing Committee, and representatives of the sports committee.

This is the first visit to Beijing by Soviet sportsmen in the past 16 years.

Competition Ends

OW211808 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1300 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] The 3-day international track and field invitational tournament ended in Beijing on Sunday. Track and fielders from 10 countries participated in the tournament. Soviet athletes took part in the Beijing tournament for the first time in 16 years.

Volkov, a medalist at the 1980 Olympics took the pole vault title.

The GDR's Riefstahl won the women's 100-meter hurdles event. In the women's shotput event the GDR's Slupianek captured the gold medal. China's Cai Ru won the men's high jump title and set a new Chinese and Asian record.

Soviet woman athlete Kazankina did not take part in the competition because of an injury. According to a XINHUA report, the audience in China's capital expressed deep regret over not being able to watch this Soviet athlete's performance in the tournament. Kazankina won three medals in the Olympic games.

U.S. EMBARGO JEOPARDIZES SAKHALIN PROJECT

OW220423 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] The Reagan administration has decided to extend the embargo on supplies of U.S.-manufactured equipment to the USSR for the Japan-Soviet Sakhalin project. Our Tokyo correspondent Vladimir Tsvetov reports on the impact of this decision on Japan:

Japan-USSR explorations for oil and natural gas are under way on the continental shelf off Sakhalin. Drilling equipment in use includes those manufactured in the United States. Drilling tests so far indicate the prospect of 5 billion cubic meters of natural gas being supplied to Japan beginning in (?1984).

According to data published in KEIZAI KYORON, Japan's demand for natural gas will reach 29 billion cubic meters in 1985. Soviet-supplied gas will cover more than 17 percent of this demand. The Reagan administration's decision, however, has given rise to fears that Japan may lose a promising nearby source of energy. It is quite natural that the Japanese leaders greeted the U.S. decision with a strong protest.

Foreign Minister Sakurauchi said the decision has negative implications and grave consequences for the nation's energy program and businesses. Chief Cabinet Secretary Miyazawa also said, in a highly indignant tone, that it hurts Japan far more than it hurts the USSR. What they said is quite true, and that precisely is what the U.S. President is seeking.

As a result of unbalanced economic developments in the capitalist world, Japan is a winner -- for the present at least -- in its competition with the United States, with a higher rate of production growth and lower rates of inflation and unemployment. Accordingly, the U.S. Government is taking measures to keep Japanese goods from entering American markets and, at the same time, attempting to damage trade and economic relations between Japan and third countries.

Then what about the Soviet Union? As is known, the Soviet Union has long been going without economic or technical cooperation from any foreign country and yet has transformed itself from a backward country to what it is now — the world's second largest industrial nation. Therefore, with its gigantic economic power, one cay say even with great validity now that the so-called sanctions can never frighten the Soviet Union.

BRIEFS

MONGOLIAN COMMISSION MEETS -- The latest meeting of the Soviet-Mongolian Intergovernmental Commission of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation ended in Moscow today. The heads of the delegations, Comrade Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Damdinjavyn Maydar, member of the Politburo of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, signed the meeting's protocol. The commission examined questions connected with the further expansion of Soviet-Mongolian economic cooperation and raising efficiency. [Excerpt] [Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 1 Jun 82 LD]

IZVESTIYA: PRC-PAKISTAN TIES ENDANGER REGION

PM211115 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 4

[S. Agafonov "International Commentary": "Dangerous 'Coordination'"]

[Text] Gen (Savar Khan), Pakistani ground forces deputy chief of staff, recently completed a tour of China during which he discussed in Beijing questions relating to consolidating Pakistani-Chinese military ties. The high-ranking Pakistani envoy's visit indicates that the diplomatic dialogue between Beijing and Islamabad, which has recently become noticeably more active, is continuing. In the first 3 months of this year alone 11 Chinese delegations of varying levels visited Pakistan. The flow of Pakistani visitors to China was just as brisk.

As we know, military-political contacts have pride of place in Pakistani-Chinese relations. Collaboration in this sphere takes a multitude of forms -- exchanges of military delegations, the training of Pakistani personnel in China, deliveries of Chinese weapons, the constructions of military installations on Pakistani territory, joint maneuvers, contacts between special services, and, last but not least, cooperation in the development and manufacture of an "Islamic nuclear bomb." As Yang Dezhi, chief of the Chinese General Staff, pointed out during his recent visit to Islamabad, "military ties, especially in the technical sphere, will remain a key factor in consolidating Pakistani-Chinese ties in the immediate future."

Beijing is doing its utmost to stimulate Pakistan's militarist appetite. Moreover, China shows signs of wanting to channel Islamabad's ambitions regarding the creation of a "strong Pakistan" in an anti-Indian direction. Nationalist feeling is being whipped up in Pakistan's ruling clique, and Beijing propaganda presents a slanted view of relations between Delhi and Islamabad.

Chinese military aid is given to Islamabad in the name of "increasing Pakistan's ability to defend itself against foreign invasion," but thanks to Chinese and recently U.S. supplies as well it is the Pakistani Armed Forces' offensive potential which is in fact being increased, and at a rate and on a scale far in excess of "defense needs." The military buildup is taking place mainly in areas bordering India and is an open provocation to Delhi. Joint maneuvers are also being held near India's borders. The involvement of Beijing and Islamabad in the activities of antigovernment separatist groupings in a number of Indian states and other facts attesting to the anti-Indian emphasis of Pakistani-Chinese relations are well known.

It is interesting to note that Gen (Savar Khan)'s visit to China took place simultaneously with the second round of Indian-Chinese talks on normalizing bilateral relations, during which Beijing tried to convince India of its "good will" and "desire" to establish a dialogue. In this situation the welcome accorded to the Pakistani envoy and the assurances given him at the highest level of the immutability of the "special relationship" between Beijing and Islamabad have the look of a political move aimed against Delhi and a kind of trump card in the attempt to put pressure on India.

Another area of Pakistani-Chinese collaboration is the anti-Afghan acts with which Washington is actively associated. Pakistan is cast in the role of bridgehead in the undeclared war against the DRA. The United States and China are using Islamabad as an instrument of aggression against a sovereign state.

A striking aspect is Beijing's deliberate emphasis on "equality" in its relations with Islamabad and the "disinterested" nature of ties between them. But, as events show, these statements are far from being indicative of genuine disinterest. Pakistan's territory is to all intents and purposes being turned into a Chinese military base and a springboard from which to extend Chinese influence in Asia. There subunits of the People's Liberation Army are stationed, missile installations are deployed and fortified areas are under construction. Beijing is also trying to foist on to Islamabad a number of recipes for political development and, in particular, is actively helping Pakistan to build an army "on the Chinese model."

In a recent statement General Ziaul Haq, head of the Pakistani regime, described Pakistani-Chinese ties as "a new type of international relations." The world is familiar with the consequences of "innovations" of this kind. A sad example is the fate which befell Kampuchea, for which a "special relationship" with Beijing turned into a national tragedy.

ENVOY TO DRA DISTRIBUTES AWARDS IN KABUL

LD212044 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Dr Anahita Ratebzad, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, president of the DRA Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization and chairman of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society, has received a diploma and a gold medal from the Soviet prizes coordinating committee. The Soviet-Afghan Friendship medal was awarded for her outstanding services and fruitful activities on behalf of peace and friendship and for promoting reciprocal understanding between the Afghan and Soviet peoples. The Soviet-Afghan Friendship diplomas and medals for 1981 were distributed to a number of winners today during a ceremony which took place at the office of the Afghan societies for friendship with foreign countries. Present at the ceremony were Politburo members, secretaries of the PDPA Central Committee, the chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, PDPA Central Committee members, and the Soviet ambassador in Kabul.

The BAKHTAR correspondent reports that at the beginning of the ceremony 'Abdolmajid Sarboland, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of information and culture, spoke about the good friendly relations between the DRA and the Soviet Union. He considered the Afghan-Soviet Friendship prizes as yet another major and positive step toward further strengthening these relations.

Then Soviet Ambassador in Kabul Tabeyev made a speech. He described the nature of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship prizes. The Soviet ambassador said: Decisions concerning the awards will be taken annually on the eve of the April Revolution; and special diplomas, a badge and money awards will be presented to the winners. Also, preparations will be made for [word indistinct] of a visit to the Soviet Union. The Soviet ambassador said: Today we are awarding honorary diplomas and medals to the first group of prize winners. With pleasure I would like to inform you that the decision was made to award Medal No 1 and the first diploma to Dr Anahita Ratebzad, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society. In conclusion, the Soviet ambassador congratulated the winners on obtaining the medals.

After the Soviet ambassador distributed the prizes and medals to the winners, Dr Anahita Ratebzad said: At this moment, when we have the honor of receiving the great gift of friendship for our work, which is not yet worthy of that, more than ever before we feel the weight of our duties and responsibilities to the homeland and to the USSR [as heard]. I assure you, and through you all fraternal Soviet people, the Leninist party, the Soviet state and the Soviet-Afghan Society, that we will make every effort, with faith, consistency and resolution, to consolidate this friendship, which is found in the hearts of the masses and peoples from one end of the country to the other, and throughout the world. In conclusion, Dr Anahita Ratebzad said: Taking this opportunity, I would like to express deepest thanks and revolutionary greetings of all our compatriots, comrades and friends, particularly all those who have obtained Afghan-Soviet Friendship prizes, and on my own behalf to the Soviet-Afghan Friendship Society for their decision, which is indicative of the selfless and disinterested friendship of the Soviet-Afghan Friendship Society.

The BAKHTAR correspondent adds that the following medals were awarded: Medal No 1, from the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, to Dr Anahita Ratebzad; Medal No 2, from the Soviet journalists, to the DARAFSH-E JAWANAN [YOUTHS BANNER] of Afghanistan; Medal No 3, from the Soviet painters union to Rahmatollah; Medal No 4, to [name indistinct]; Medal No 5 to Mohammad (Ashraf); Medal No 6, from the Soviet Union of Cinema Workers to Toryalai Gheshtalay; Medal No 7, from the Soviet Union of writers to [name indistinct]; Medal No 8, from Soviet musicians union to Mashur Jamal; and Medal No 9, from the all-Soviet theater to Rafiq Sadeq.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS U.S. PRESENCE IN PHILIPPINES

PM181231 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent Yu. Kovalenko "Philippine Reportage": "Ten Steps From the Base"]

[Text] Angeles-Manila [no date given] -- "You forgot to give your rank and unit number," the girl said, giving me back the hotel form on which I had entered my full name, year of birth and home address. I began to explain that I was a journalist but she just shrugged her shoulders, said "suit yourself" and handed me the room key.

At that moment a small bus rolled up to the hotel. Some Americans jumped out and burst into the lobby in a noisy gang. They were 18 or 19 years old. They were athletically built, looked carefree, felt confident and were laughing loudly and were relaxed. They filled in the forms in a matter of moments, sorted out their keys and went off to their rooms, agreeing to meet in 5 minutes.

The hotel looked out on a dusty road. On one side were small stores, souvenir shops, hotels, bars and other places of entertainment that tried to compensate for their unprepossessing exterior with attractive signs. Along the other side of the road stretched a chain-link fence beyond which the Clark Field base began.

This, the biggest American base outside the United States, occupies 53,000 hectares and borders the city of Angeles, just 100 km north of Manila. The U.S. 13th Air Force under the command of General Hildreth is stationed there. According to U.S. Embassy figures, which clearly do not reflect the true picture, the number of American military personnel at the base is 20,000 men. In addition, a further 20,000 Filipinos work there. Nuclear weapons are stored in the Clark Field arsenals, as the press has repeatedly noted. It is no accident that former Senator L. Tanada, a prominent Philippine public figure, has called the base "a potential instrument of nuclear war."

For the Pentagon, Clark Field is not simply a springboard for mounting combat operations but also a transshipment center for operations throughout the Pacific region. If necessary, a report prepared by the Georgetown University Center for Strategic and International Studies noted, the base will, in particular, ensure the rapid redeployment of air forces to South Korea, as demonstrated during the Team Spirit military exercises.

"Angeles," city Mayor F. Nepomuseno told me, "has a history dating back more than 150 years. We are proud that the first anniversary of Philippine independence was celebrated in our city 12 June 1899."

By then the American Army that was waging war on the young republic had captured Manila, and the country's president, E. Aguinaldo, and his government moved to Angeles. The city soon fell. After the country had been finally subdued, U.S. President McKinley gave the order for military fortifications to be constructed at Fort Stotsenburg outside Angeles, which was later renamed Clark Field.

After World War II, when the Philippines regained independence, Washington, as is its custom, "linked" its "withdrawal" to a number of political, economic and military conditions, one of which was the retention of the American bases on the country's territory. Under a 1947 agreement, the United States obtained a 99-year lease on 23 military bases from the country. After lengthy negotiations between the Philippines and the United States, a new agreement was signed in 1979. And although the bases are now described as "Philippine bases placed at the disposal of the United States," one article of the document guarantees the Pentagon unimpeded control over the conduct of military operations using armed forces stationed on the Philippines.

History can show many illustrations of how the United States has used this "free hand." It was from these bases that Marines were moved in to suppress the people's uprisings in China in 1911-1912 and to take part in the intervention against Soviet Russia in 1918-1920. American planes flew from Clark Field to bomb Korea and Vietnam. And after the fall of the Iranian shah the carrier Kitty Hawk was hastily transferred from Subic Bay to the Persian Gulf.

On the coast of Zambales Province, not far from the Subic Bay naval base, according to the journal (KHU), the United States is "leasing" areas of Philippine soil for training the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force created by the Pentagon to defend the notorious "American interests" in various parts of the world. U.S. Navy special units, the so-called SEALS train in the hamlet of Green Beach. The bearded rogues of SEALS are the "pride," the "superelite" of the U.S. Navy. Compared with them the notorious Green Berets look like rank amateurs.

The American military bases on the Philippines, as U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger stressed once again during his recent visit to Clark Field, constitute an important element in Washington's system of "foreard borders" in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. Moreover, the Pentagon regards the bases on the Philippines as its main strongpoint in Southeast Asia, including in the ASEAN countries. So far as the United States is concerned, the role of Clark Field and Subic Bay is increasing still more under the conditions of the further buildup of military might, when the U.S. administration has announced a decision to "modernize" its nuclear forces in the Pacific and to start equipping its armed forces with nuclear-tipped cruise missiles in the next few years.

Washington is trying to justify the existence of bases in this country, as it is throughout the world, by claiming that they are defending the entire "Free World" from the "external threat," the "Soviet danger." Washington has long used this threadbare propaganda thesis. But most Filipinos are perfectly well aware that though the Philippine flag flies over the bases, they serve only American interests. They infringe Philippine sovereignty and not only fail to guarantee the country's security but also may turn it into a victim of Pentagon adventures and may drag the country into a nuclear conflict against the will of the Philippine people. This has been repeatedly pointed out by many prominent public figures and politicians in the country.

The territory of Clark Field includes Crow Valley, which has been turned into a huge U.S. Air Force bombing range which, in the view of American specialists, is without equal in the entire Pacific region. The fact that Filipinos are killed during bombing "training" does not overly concern the Pentagon strategists, who are accustomed to think in global terms. Manila papers recently reported that a Filipino youth had been burned alive by a napalm bomb dropped by a plane near Subic Bay. This is by no means an isolated instance.

The American servicemen's behavior toward the Filipinos is sometimes marked by a senseless cruelty founded on the certainty that they will go unpunished. In Subic Bay a Marine set his dogs on some Filipinos -- and was commended by his commander "for good service." The murder of an 18-year-old Filipino, Gregorio Morallos, by an American Marine caused a storm of indignation in the Philippines....

But let us return to Angeles. Its population -- over 200,000 -- is employed almost to a man in the "entertainment industry" serving the American servicemen. "Clark Field," the Philippine journal (KHU) wrote bitterly, "has prostituted the lives of thousands of Filipinos." In fact Angeles suffers from all the vices that flourish wherever there are American bases: prostitution, drug addiction, smuggling and a high level of crime.

The American servicemen love engaging in risky business, the Filipino journalist Jose Bartolome remarks ironically. In Angeles American servicemen sell a wide range of pornographic magazines, sell military equipment, including canteens, entrenching shovels, knives and even toothbrushes, and speculate in liquor bought at the base.

The American bases in the Philippines are one of the most acute and painful issues for the entire country, an issue that causes alarm and concern to millions of its citizens. Many Filipinos are refusing to tolerate the preservation of the military bases on their soil.

The movement for the elimination of the bases is expanding in the country. During the recent visit here by U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger the Philippines Committee for Disarmament and Peace issued a statement demanding the "immediate elimination of all U.S. military bases on Philippine territory to ensure genuine sovereignty and territorial integrity for the country." At the same time several of the country's youth organizations held a protest demonstration against the American military "presence" on the Philippines and published a manifested that described the existence of the bases as a "tremendous danger" to the Filipino people. In turn President F. Marcos has stated that the Philippines intends to try to get the military bases agreement with the United States revised.

...I left Angeles in the early morning. Vehicles were entering and leaving the base via the checkpoint opposite the hotel. People swarmed around the gray hangars; aircraft took off with a deafening roar. The cloud-capped mountains towered in the distance but what gave the whole landscape a disturbing feel was not the distant frowning peaks but the people who have fenced off a huge chunk of Philippine soil and packed it with lethal hardware.

TV FILM EXTOLS CULTURAL TIES WITH PHILIPPINES

OW120209 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0115 GMT on 12 June carries the scheduled 15-minute cinema program devoted to Philippines national day. The film shows various aspects of life in Manila and the Philippines in general, noting that the country gained its independence from Spain in 1890. Clips feature life in Manila and highlight the cultural aspect of Filipino life. Imelda Marcos is shown attending a cultural performance, and a brief clip shows Marcos and Imelda attending a Russian ballet performance, at which time the narrator extols cultural exchanges between the USSR and the Philippines and their influence on strengthening ties between the peoples of the two countries. The film is followed by 30-minute concert of songs and dances from the Philippines.

BRIEFS

HONOR FOR SRV ENVOY -- Moscow June 10 TASS -- The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has awarded the Peoples' Friendship Order to Nguyen Huu Mai, the ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the USSR. He has earned this lofty distinction for great and fruitful activities in the development and consolidation of the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 10 Jun 82 LD]

MATERIALS ON BULGARIA'S FILIPOV OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrives at Airport

LD211254 Moscow TASS in English 1206 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 21 TASS -- Grisha Filipov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, arrived in Moscow today for an official friendship visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At the airport the guest was met by Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Yuriy Andropov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

Brezhnev-Filipov Meeting

LD221034 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 22 TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, received Grisha Filipov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, in the Kremlin today.

Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, took part in the talk which dealt mostly with questions of Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation.

It was pointed out that there were many common matters between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria and that new broad spheres were constantly opening up for joint efforts, that Soviet-Bulgarian friendship produced ever bigger results. The USSR and the PRB [People's Republic of Bulgaria] are also closely cooperating in the international arena and the main purpose of theirconsistent foreign political efforts is to safeguard and consolidate peace. The peoples of the world know and value this.

The meeting was held in a friendly cordial atmosphere and brought out full identity of views. On the same day Grisha Filipov presented Leonid Brezhnev with the Georgi Dimitrov Centenary Medal. Leonid Brezhnev warmly thanked for this award.

Tikhonov-Filipov Talks

LD211938 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Negotiations opened in the Kremlin today between member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Tikhonov and member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Grisha Filipov. The heads of government of the two countries exchanged information on progress in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 12th BCP Congress.

Further expansion and deepening of all-round cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria were the main issues discussed. The two sides unanimously expressed profound satisfaction with the dynamic development of the fraternal Soviet-Bulgarian relations on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, fully in accordance with the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

The two sides stressed the exceptional importance of regular meetings between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Todor Zhivkov, during which the principal directions and specific tasks in developing and improving relations between the two countries, including long-term tasks, are discussed.

Comrades Tikhonov and Filipov confirmed that the expansion of economic ties facilitates the resolution of important economic tasks in the two countries and the raising of the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples' well-being.

When discussing international problems, the sides noted that the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Bulgaria firmly and consistently stand for curbing the arms race and for disarmament, for elimination of the threat of a nuclear war. Grisha Filipov said that the leadership of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Bulgarian people as a whole warmly supported the Soviet peace initiatives. The proposals, which were put forward by Leonid Brezhnev in his message to the U.N. General Assembly's second special session on disarmament, are of historical significance.

The negotiations were held in a cordial atmosphere and in the spirit of full mutual understanding. The negotiations will continue.

Mausoleum Visit, Wreathlaying

LD221032 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Comrade Filipov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, is in our country on an official friendly visit.

Today Comrade Filipov visited the Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath to honor the memory of the leader of the world proletariat, the founder of the first in the world [words indistinct].

Comrade Filipov paid a tribute to Soviet servicemen who fell in the struggle against fascism, for the sake of peace and happiness on earth. He also placed a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin wall.

REPORTAGE ON DIMITROV JUBILEE IN SOFIA

Ponomarev Addresses a Meeting

LD191934 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] A festive jubilee meeting to mark the centenary of Georgi Dimitrov's birth has been held in Sofia. In the presidium were Todor Zhivkov and other Bulgarian leaders, and Comrades Ponomarev and Zimyanin.

In an address to those present Comrade Ponomarev said that Dimitrov's jubilee has been an impressive demonstration of the vitality and the worldwide international scale of the present-day liberation movement. The world is now living through troubled times. The policy of aggressive imperialist circles, which are striving to check or even reverse the process of social renewal in the world by means of armed, including nuclear, blackmail and preparation for war, is the source of growing tension. The attention of the entire world public, Comrade Ponomarev stressed, is riveted to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's message to the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, to the Soviet Union's declaration that it unilaterally undertakes not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This is a fresh and tremendously powerful indication of the USSR's good will, its peaceful intentions and a call on all other nuclear powers to follow this example.

Dimitrov Birthplace Visited

LD182036 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 18 Jun 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpts] The Bulgarian people are celebrating the centenary of Georgi Dimitrov's birth. Our correspondent Oleg Orlov reports from the town of Pernik, where Georgi Dimitrov's revolutionary work began:

A meeting was held here to mark the opening of a memorial to the great son of Bulgaria. On the platform was the CPSU delegation, headed by Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the Central Committee; delegations of other fraternal parties; leaders of the Communist Party and Government of Bulgaria; and distinguished workers.

Kovachevtsi is a small mining village. This is where the leader of the Bulgarian revolution was born. The villagers gave a warm reception to the CPSU Delegation and all the guests today. Comrade Ponomarev and members of the Soviet delegation visited the Georgi Dimitrov museum and the house where he spent his childhood.

CPSU Delegation Returns Home

LD192210 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 19 Jun 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The CPSU delegation led by Comrade Ponomarev returned today to Moscow from Sofia. Comrade Zimyanin and other members of the delegation returned together with Comrade Ponomarev. At the airport the delegation was met by Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and other comrades.

REAGAN TALKS WITH POPE ON POLISH CRISIS

LD190556 Moscow TASS in English 0542 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 19 TASS -- The newspaper PRAVDA publishes a report from Paris. The report says:

"Certain details of the recent meeting between U.S. President R. Reagan and Pope John Paul II in the Vatican have become public here. Specifically, the President insistently urged the head of the Roman Catholic Church to take a tougher stand on Poland and to intensify pressure on the leadership of the country, using the clergy and their contacts with various anti-government organisations for this purpose. R. Reagan recommended Pope John Paul II to visit Poland in August 1982 under the pretext of attending religious functions and take up officially the question of the visit with the Polish authorities, despite an obvious fact that the plans of the visit will be difficult to realize in the near future.

"According to the same reliable information, R. Reagan expressed readiness to step up financial aid to the opposition circles in Poland, specifically, through church channels. The President also asked Pope John Paul II to exert a moderating influence on Roman Catholic priests who were taking part in anti-war movements in the West."

PZPR AIDE ON CONTINUING IDEOLOGICAL PROBLEMS

PM211539 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 16 Jun 82 p 9

[Special correspondent Viktor Tsoppi interview in Warsaw with Jerzy Mazurek, secretary of Warsaw PZPR Voivodship Committee: "Poland: Six Months On"]

[Text] Essentially, Jerzy Mazurek says, we are still encountering continued imperialist interference in our affairs. Its goal is to resurrect the ghost of the battered, scattered detachments of the counterrevolution which have compromised themselves in the eyes of society. Above all we need keen party vigilance, for the danger is not past. On 13 December the enemy of many faces, an enemy capable of anything, suffered a grave defeat. He has not surrendered, however, but has gone to ground for a while and is gathering his forces for a counterattack. The imposition of martial law in the country halted the process of the party's disintegration and the loss of its positions in society. Today the situation in the party organizations, particularly at industrial enterprieses, is far healtheir than it was 6 months ago. There has been an end to the fierce persecution of communists. Businesslike, serious party meetings are being held. A dialogue is being established with nonparty workers.

The counterrevolution, Jerzy Mazurek stressed in particular, has caused serious harm to the creative unions' party organizations. This is most tangible to this day in the sphere of the cinema and the theater. The literary sphere has also sustained substantial losses. However, a party group of writers is active. They are working increasingly boldly and aggressively. They have already published two issues of their new weekly TU I TERAZ and are broadcasting on radio and television. Let us be frank, it is not easy for them. Some people are trying to boycott them, to intimidate and discredit them. But the truth is on their side.

It is very important that our writer comrades should restore fruitful contacts with their Soviet counterparts. In brief, we believe that the direction we have chosen is the only correct one. However, we still do not have the right to speak of any great successes in the ideological sphere. Yes, the peak of a crisis fraught with the danger of national catastrophe is undoubtedly past. There will be no return. But there is a long struggle ahead.

RFE STAFFER, POLISH PRESS CITED ON INCITEMENT

LD211726 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw June 21 TASS -- The activities of Western subversive centers, including the radio station "Free Europe", is subordinated to the policy of the Washington administration, which aims to use the so-called "Polish issue" to thwart the process of normalization of the situation in the Polish People's Republic, to heighten international tension, said Polish intelligence man Mieczyslaw Liach, who worked on assignment at the "Free Europe" radio station in Munich. In a series of Polish telecasts he disclosed methods of subversive activities of imperialist special services against the Polish People's Republic.

As was reported by Mieczyslaw Liach, the campaign of slander against the Polish People's Republic, assumed, even in the opinion of some staff members of the radio station, unprecedented proportions immediately after the secret conference of the Polish section of "Free Europe" which was held on May 5 this year. That was on direct instruction of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

Grossly flouting generally recognized international norms, impudently interfering in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic, the Munich radio center which beams its service to Poland round-the-clock, openly attacks the Polish United Workers' Party and bodies of state power. It casts aspersions on the alliance of the Polish People's Republic with the USSR. In instigative broadcasts the "Free Europe" advertises its "versions" of anti-state actions, calls upon the Polish population to disobey the authorities, to commit acts of sabotage. Thus, in May, in one of the radio broadcasts "an instruction" was given on how to conduct street disorders, strikes, on the use of church rites for anti-state actions.

The assertion of the chief of the Polish section of "Free Europe" Z. Najder that "we serve the country by spreading independent and objective information" looks blasphemous against this background, stressed Mieczyslaw Liach.

Facts convincingly show that the subversive and espionage center is fully maintained by the Central Intelligence Agency and acts in the interests of the policy of imperialism, the policy which is aimed at undermining the accomplishments of the process of relaxation of international tension.

Warsaw June 21 TASS -- The Polish press points out that the hostile elements used Polish Roman-Catholic churches in Wroclaw and Gdansk on Sunday, June 13, to stage provocative sallies.

Street disorders began after the divine services, writes the Wroclaw newspaper GLOS ROBOTNICZY. It was exactly at Polish Roman-Catholic churches that groups of provocateurs gathered. When divine services ended, they signalled the beginning of illegal actions.

It is difficult to waive suspicions that the clergy conducts a double game, the newspaper stresses. This game is very dangerous.

The Gdansk newspaper DZIENNIK BALTYCKI writes: The participants in street disorders chose Polish Roman Catholic churches as places for gatherings and instructions and also as a refuge. This is not the first case. We witnessed such phenomena before. Really deplorable are the recurrent attempts to draw the church into the orbit of vigorous illegal activity.

MORE REACTION TO U.S. PIPELINE DEAL RESTRICTIONS

Allies' Interests Undermined

LD211320 Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 21 TASS -- The United States is opposed to the "gas for pipes" deal because it seeks to "revitalize cold war and freeze growing East-West links in trade and economy," the journal MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN (INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS) says in its June issue. It emphasises that the USSR, on the contrary, is successfully fulfilling earlier concluded economic agreements and programs and major contracts and is closing new deals with such countries as West Germany, France, Italy, Finland and others. "As a whole, the USSR's trade with industrialised capitalist countries increased by 12 percent in 1981 alone. And this, it appears, is not to the liking of the U.S. ruling quarters," INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS says.

It points out that the economic interests of the United States and Western Europe are not identical. "In 1980, for example, Western Europe's trade with the CEMA member-countries amounted to over 60,000 million dollars, 10 times more than the United States' trade with these countries. Trade exchanges with the USSR involve 1,500 firms in West Germany, 600 in Finland, and 300 in Italy. Orders from socialist countries provide jobs to some two million workers in Western Europe, thus making trade with these countries for it a factor of not only economic but in a certain measure also social stability."

The journal also points out "Washington's striving to overcome its own economic difficulties and setbacks at the expense of its allies, undermine their competitiveness in the world markets and thus consolidate the military-political and economic positions of the United States, and ensure its leadership in the Western world, a leadership which is so shaky at present. U.S. attempts to disrupt at all cost trade and economic relations between East and West do not only put the reliability of the United States itself as a trading partner under question, they also sap the existing international division of labour."

Washington is pursuing its negative course despite the fact that it is detrimental to the interests of the United States itself, the journal writes. What this meant to U.S. business circles could be seen on the example of the Caterpillar Tractor Company, which signed a contract for the delivery of pipe-layers (and later had to suspend it) and which would, according to U.S. estimates, lose some 100 million dollars, to say nothing of job opportunities; all this for nothing because even today the Sterlitamaksky building machinery factory (in Soviet Bashkiria) has mastered the production of home-made pipe-layers which are not inferior to overseas models in capacity and convenience in operation.

FRG Reaction Noted

LD211800 Moscow TASS in English 1742 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Bonn June 21 TASS -- The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany learned with bewilderment of President Reagan's decision to expand economic "sanctions" against the USSR, government spokesman Klaus Boelling told a press conference here. He stressed that the decision had been taken without consultations with the FRG. He expressed concern about the effects of the American decision on the employment situation at the West German firms that have contractual obligations under the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline project. He added: The gas-for-pipes project is an example of mutually advantageous cooperation between the East and the West and plays a stabilizing role in relations between them. The Government of the FRG will work for the fulfillment of the obligations under the project.

APN's Gurevich Interview

LD212324 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Speculation is still going on on both sides of the Atlantic about sanctions against the Soviet Union. Now, too, the Reagan administration has taken a decision to expand sanctions on deliveries of equipment to the Soviet Union for oil and gas extraction. The United States continues to insist on global restrictions on trade with the Soviet Union, but most other Western nations oppose this. Some propaganda makers in the West claim that the Soviet Union is using trade to drive a wedge between Washington and its NATO allies. But is this really so? Here is the opinion of Vladimir Gurevich, who writes on economic matters for the NOVOSTI press agency:

Washington is the one that's driving the wedge. The White House thinks events in Poland are a suitable pretext to cut back trade with the Soviet Union. But America's European allies seem to have a different opinion. There's no way of saying how they will proceed further but one thing is sure: They have a stake in business cooperation with the Soviet Union. Nobody has ever found any evidence that Moscow is trying to distance the West Europeans from the United States. The reason for the ongoing discussion on both sides of the Atlantic is that the West Europeans are defending their interests while the United States is pressing ahead with its policy of pressuring the Soviet Union, and to this end it's pressuring Western Europe.

[Question] Are the bonuses of trading with the Soviet Union so considerable to the West Europeans?

[Answer] Yes, they are, judging from what the Soviet Union's Western partners say and from what I've heard from Western businessmen and, finally, from the contracts concluded.

[Question] But are they more important than West European relations with the United States?

[Answer] That's what Washington is now telling the Europeans: They have got to choose between good relations with the United States and the benefits of trading with the Soviet Union. But this is absolutely a wrong approach. Business cooperation between East and West does no harm to American interests. The United States itself recognized this cooperation to be advantageous when it joined it in the early seventies. But now that it wants to wage an economic war against the Soviet Union it claims that trade with the East is harmful to the West.

[Question] What about Western Europe, can it forego trade with the Soviet Union?

[Answer] In principle, of course it can. The Soviet Union too can live without trade with the West. But why give up what both parties find beneficial? For the West Europeans, as they say themselves, foreign trade in general and trade with the Soviet Union in particular, is of greater importance than it is to the United States. This applies both to Soviet exports and to Soviet orders.

[Question] Any examples?

[Answer] Some time ago the United States withdrew from the Soviet gas market, more for political reasons than for economic. But Western Europe needs gas more than the United States so it wants more gas supplies from the Soviet Union. It is interested in the gas pipeline project from Siberia to Europe. Everyone in Western Europe says so, from the West German chancellor, Helmut Schmidt and President Mitterrand of France, to the business community and trade unions.

[Question] Is it only gas that attracts Western Europe?

[Answer] Not at all. Western participants are to supply pipes and equipment and this means big orders for many years to come. It means an impetus to smelting and engineering, that is, the industries that are experiencing the greatest recession in Western Europe. Finally, it means new jobs. The gas contract may help Federal Germany to provide jobs for 40,000 workers and France for 10,000.

And in Britain, though it's not going to buy Soviet gas, these orders ensure jobs for 2,000 workers. The leaders of the West German firm (Carnis) say that were it not for Soviet orders their factories might have faced closure and the mayor of Duisburg said recently that the gas deal with the Soviet Union would ensure 10,000 jobs in the city.

[Question] And to what extent can all those people be sure there'll be jobs for them?

[Answer] If it depends on the Soviet Union they can be sure 100 percent. This country has never broken its contracts, which explains why many Western nations have concluded long-term agreements with the Soviet Union. Whole factories have been built whose main products are supplied under these contracts. Western firms also confidently invest in expanding production. Quite recently new big industrial facilities were commissioned in Austria and Belgium due to the development of trade links with the Soviet Union. This is a significant trend in Western Europe at a time when factories are closing or standing idle.

[Question] How many jobs in all does trade with the Soviet Union help Western nations to provide?

[Answer] There are no definite figures, but according to Western experts this trade helps West Germany to ensure 300,000-500,000 jobs, France about 250,000 and Austria and Finland 150,000 each. On the whole, trade with the East helps the West to provide employment for some 2 million workers.

[Question] So these jobs exist because of Western exports to the Soviet Union. But there are also Soviet exports to the West. They must have the opposite effect.

[Answer] No, because East-West trade is largely complementary. Gas makes up a considerable part of the Soviet exports to the West, but it doesn't lead to competition because Western nations have a shortage of gas and, besides, it helps them to create new jobs. Or take chemical products: The Europeans seem to produce enough themselves but they still buy some from the Soviet Union such as methanol and high pressure polyethylene. These are not produced in sufficient amounts in Western Europe because their production requires much energy and valuable raw materials. The Soviet Union also exports equipment, but it's what the West doesn't have or has less than it needs. France, for one, has bought a giant press from the Soviet Union, the only such press in the West.

[Question] Doubts have often been voiced in the West about the merits of Soviet technology.

[Answer] Propaganda makers may have some doubts, but as far as I know scientists and experts have none. West Germany even has a firm that specializes in buying and introducing Soviet technological know-how. Soviet licenses are also bought in Japan and the United States, though the American press often questions technological progress in the Soviet Union.

[Question] There has been talk in the West that trade with the Soviet Union is undesirable for strategic reasons because Western exports allegedly help this country to spend more on arms. Such arguments often include not only what are known as strategic items but the most ordinary ones.

[Answer] Well, every nation keeps its military secrets under lock and key, but normal trade is different. To follow the Western arguments mentioned, trade between East and West would appear absolutely impossible because even toys may be considered strategic supplies. We buy toys from the West, cut toy production at home and then funnel these resources into arms production. This, of course, is an exaggeration but that's how it's argued. Besides, you can just as well argue that Soviet supplies are used by the West to increase its arms production. This sort of argument is utterly absurd, and judging by all signs of American origin. It's a political red herring that can only lead to deadlock. It's the iron curtain philosophy of the cold war, and the United States wants the West Europeans to accept it, even though it may do them harm.

GROMYKO ON ISRAELI AGGRESSION, RIGHT TO EXISTENCE

LD212034 Moscow TASS in English 2026 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] New York June 21 TASS -- USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko said that the USSR renders and will render aid to the victims of the Israeli aggression.

Addressing a press-confernece here, Andrey Gromyko stressed that Tel Aviv's impudent aggression against Lebanon is a source of profound indignation for the Soviet people. This invasion is an outrageous fact in international relations. We are convinced, the Soviet minister said, that the U.N., above all the U.N. Security Council, should have reacted to Tel Aviv's action with more determination.

The Soviet Union declares for the withdrawal of all Israeli troops from Lebanon's territory, that Lebanon be preserved as an independent state and the Palestinian Arabs be protected.

As Andrey Gromyko pointed out, the Soviet Union declares in support of Israel's right to existence. Moreover, he said, we consider that Israel must exist. But we are against aggressive Israel. Israel has every possibility to exist as a peaceable state, but it can't be believed that its positions will be strong, if it continues to be at daggers drawn with its neighbours.

It is not fortuitious, Andrey Gromyko pointed out, that the Israeli prime minister was a few days ago addressing a practically empty hall of the U.N. General Assembly. It was a protest against Israel's aggressive policy.

DAMAGE TO SOVIET EMBASSY IN BEIRUT REPORTED

LD211658 Moscow TASS in English 1547 GMT 21 Jun 82

["Act of Gross Arbitrary Rule" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 21 TASS -- The Israeli military, who continue perpetrating outrages in Lebanon, in the morning of June 21 fired at western areas of Beirut including the area in direct proximity of the Soviet Embassy. Material damage was inflicted upon the Embassy as a result of shells which hit its territory.

The Israeli Government, which flouts the generally recognized international legal norms, bears full responsibility for such criminal actions of the Israeli troops which intruded into the territory of Lebanon.

SYRIAN MINISTERS URGE CLOSE TIES WITH USSR

LD212022 Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Damascus June 21 TASS -- The situation in Lebanon and in the Middle East as a whole, in the light of the unceasing Israeli aggression, was considered at a meeting of Syria's Council of Ministers here today.

After a thorough analysis of the emerging military and political situation, the Syrian Government stresses that the intervention against Lebanon was an Israeli-American one and was fraught with turning the region into the scene of an all-out war, the news agency SANA reported. It was pointed out at the meeting that the United States, which has supplied Tel Aviv with the newest military hardware and equipment, is using the Israeli war machine for a large-scale operation designed both to deal a blow at the Palestinian Resistance Movement and the Lebanese National Patriotic Forces, and to weaken the Arab liberation movement, above all the member countries of the National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front.

The Syrian Government said the Syrian Armed Forces had proved their fighting capacity in the struggle with the aggressor. Syria has risen to defend the Palestinians and the Lebanese patriots, but it will not consider the battle as finished till Israel occupies at least an inch of Lebanese land. [sentence as received] The meeting stressed the need for Arab solidarity, the need to overcome a state of disunity in the Arab world which Washington and Tel Aviv exploit for interference in the affairs of the region and for attempts to dictate their will to the Arabs.

Having considered the results of the Syrian leaders' contacts with the Soviet Union, the Syrian Council of Ministers pointed out that "close Soviet-Syrian cooperation is a permanent and main basis for efficient struggle against the forces of aggression". It was pointed out that further development of cooperation between the two friendly countries served the interests of the Arab struggle against the United States and Israel.

SYRIAN MINISTER AHMAHD HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD220554 Moscow TASS in English 0540 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Damascus Jun 22 TASS -- Speaking here at a press conference for foreign journalists, Syrian minister of information, Ahmad Iskander Ahmad said: Now it is absolutely clear to all that Israel's aggression was planned beforehand, jointly by Tel Aviv and Washington. The Syrian troops and the joint units of the Palestine Resistance Movement (PRM) and the Lebanese National Patriotic Forces (NPF) inflicted on the enemy considerable losses in manpower and equipment. Syria's consent to the cessation of combat actions was strictly made conditional on an immediate and total withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanese territory.

Since the moment of declaration of the ceasefire, the minister said, Syrian troops adhered to this decision. But the Syrian military contingent in Beirut was periodically fired upon by the enemy which violated the ceasefire agreement and made strikes on densely populated districts of the city and its suburbs. The Syrian contingent was ordered to return the enemy's fire. As a result, our troops are fighting in Beirut shoulder to shoulder with the joint PRM and NPF forces.

Concerning the ways of settling the situation in Lebanon and withdrawal of Syrian troops from that country, A.I. Ahmad said that Syria wishes success to all who make efforts to liberate the territory of Lebanon and all the Israeli-occupied Arab lands. Cooperation between the two great powers in the U.N. Security Council could have positive results.

Military actions in Lebanon, the minister said, were imposed on us by Israel's barbarous actions. The Israeli aggression intensified the wrath of the peoples of the Middle East and made more remote the possibility of achieving a general and fair peace in the area. Responsibility for this is borne by the Israeli expansionists and their protectors in the USA.

We shall never agree to a change of the geographic and demographic character of Lebanon, the minister went on. Syrian troops entered Lebanon at the request of lawful authorities of this country and by the decision of the inter-Arab summit conference, and they will not pull out on the basis of a decision by Israel or any other foreign state.

"We are convinced that the request of the President of Lebanon, Ilyas Sarkis, for withdrawal of Syrian troops from Beirut was dictated to him in conditions when the B'abda Presidential Palace was surrounded by Israeli tanks. We do not consider it possible to withdraw our troops under the barrels of Israeli guns. Syrian soldiers will leave Lebanon only after they carry out the humanitarian, patriotic mission entrusted to them."

A.I. Ahmad then said that member-states of the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation came out resolutely in support of Syria, the PRM and NPF. They called for convening an urgent summit meeting of Arab states or the council of the Arab League at the level of foreign ministers.

As to the position of the Soviet Union, the minister said, it has been and remains a sincere friend of Syria and the Palestinian people, a supporter of the just Arab cause. The Soviet Union sided with us at our most trying moments. It helped us defend our lands, our wives and children and our homes from death and destruction.

Soviet-Syrian relations began to develop intensively way back in the fifties and were crowned with the signing of a treaty of friendship and cooperation. We want this friendship which has attained such a wide scope, to be further developed and deepened in the interests of both peoples.

A.I. Ahmad said that Syria is basically interested in opposing the American presence in the region. "The strategic alliance" between the USA and Israel enables the Tel Aviv rulers to test on us, Arabs, the most advanced weapons manufactured at American munitions plants. Therefore we do not want our relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union to be restricted by certain limits and we strive to sign with it an agreement on strategic alliance, he stressed.

LEBANON'S MILITARY-POLITICAL STATUS VIEWED

LD211720 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Beirut June 21 TASS -- The military-political situation in Lebanon remains complicated. Israel is concentrating its forces on the approaches to Beirut, south and east of the Lebanese capital. The Israeli troops are consolidating the firing positions for their artillery and tanks on the heights, occupied by them, in suburbs of the capital. Reserves are being drawn up, springboards are being established around the consolidated areas of the Palestine Resistance Movement in the southern part of Beirut. The Israeli occupationists seek to consolidate themselves on the heights which dominate over the location of units of the Palestine Resistance Movement and the National-Patriotic Forces of Lebanon and Beirut. Israeli advanced motorized units are slowly moving to Lebanon's highland areas north-east of Beirut.

Last night, despite the "ceasefire", announced by Tel Aviv, the interventionists' artillery bombarded the area of Khaldeah, near the Beirut international airport. Densely populated quarters near the UNESCO complex, in the districts of Masrah, (Kola), the Palestinian refugee camps of Sabrah, (Chatila), Burj al Barajinah found themselves under fire and strikes from the air. There are numerous casualties among civilians. According to a report of Radio Lebanon, the building of the hospital in Sabrah was wrecked by the direct hit of an Israeli shell. More than 30 people, out of those who were in the hospital at that time, were killed or wounded, including five babies, women and old men.

The Israeli command is making attempts to draw the right-wing Christian forces into combat actions against Palestinians.

The Palestine Resistance Movement and the National-Patriotic Forces of Lebanon are being mobilized to repel the impending offensive of the Israeli military on Beirut.

Abu al-Walid, the military leader of the joint units of the Palestine Resistance Movement and the National Patriotic Forces told the Palestinian news agency WAFA: The Palestine Resistance Movement will do the utmost to rescue Beirut, but the enemy intends to continue his aggression and leaves for us no other way out but to defend ourselves.

Member of the Fatah Central Committee Salah Khalaf said in a WAFA interview: The Palestine Liberation Organization categorically turns down the terms of the Israelis who demand that the Palestinians should lay down arms, that they should leave Beirut and live only in camps. Salah Khalaf described the yet another Israeli ultimatum as gross blackmail.

Guerrilla units which include, apart from Palestinian fighting men, also members of the national patriotic parties and organizations of Lebanon, are acting on the occupied part of the Lebanese territory. In the area of Ash Shuf guerrillas yesterday attacked an Israeli patrol and killed three soldiers in an exchange of fire.

The U.S. President's personal representative Philip Habib who is now in Lebanon coordinates his actions with the Israeli military administration. He tries on behalf of the United States and Israel to impose in Lebanon the so-called "political settlement" which would boil down to capitulation of the armed forces of the Palestine Resistance Movement and the National-Patriotic Forces of Lebanon. Pressure is being exerted on President of Lebanon Ilyas Sarkis. What is sought from him is that he should conduct anti-Palestinian, anti-Syrian policy. The so-called "political settlement in Lebanon [quotation mark as received], planned by the United States, has the aim to fully disarm the Palestine Resistance Movement. Its aim also is that the Israeli Army should enter Beirut with the all the stemming consequences for the population of the Lebanese capital.

The aggressor's insolent confidence of his absolute impunity is based on full and unconditional support being given to Tel Aviv by Washington. The Israeli Premier Begin is now received in Washington most cordially. He undertook a visit to the capital of the United States within the framework of coordination of military-political plans of Israel and the United States -- the accomplices in a broad conspiracy against Arab peoples.

Judging by reports of American news agencies, Begin and Reagan will discuss at the negotiations deployment of the American troops on the occupied part of Lebanon and till that time "Israeli troops will stay in Lebanon", Begin said in an American television interview. He made it clear that Israel will seek formation of a new Lebanese Government that would agree to conclude with Israel an agreement of the Camp David type. After that, the Israeli premier insolently said, I believe that we shall sign such a treaty with Jordan.

The first meeting of the National Salvation Committee was held in B'abda, near Beirut. Apart from the president and the prime minister of Lebanon, the committee includes representatives of the leading political parties and organizations. The meeting discussed the situation that developed as a result of Israel's aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

PALESTINE NATIONAL COUNCIL CHAIRMAN INTERVIEWED

LD181702 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 18 Jun 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Our special correspondent Farid Seyful-Mulyukov has interviewed Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestine National Council.

[Begin Khalid al-Fahum recording in Arabic with superimposed Russian Translation] Tel Aviv's aggression was a direct result of the American-Israeli strategic alliance and began soon after the visit to the United States by Israeli Defense Minister Sharon. A joint American-Israeli plan envisaging the launching of this aggression was undoubtedly drawn up during this visit.

Israel has brought its numerous troops, air force, armored forces and navy into Lebanon where the Palestinians and the Lebanese -- and I say this with pride -- have offered heroic resistance. The blood of women, children and old people is now being shed on the long-suffering soil of Lebanon; the International Red Cross has announced that at least 1,000 residents of Sayda were killed and 4,000 wounded in just 1 day.

It is painful for me to talk about this, but at the same time I am filled with pride at the heroism of our fighters for their determination to fight to the last drop of blood. We hope that the efforts of the Soviet Union and all peace-loving forces will put an end to this barbaric aggression unleashed by the Zionists. The Palestinian people cannot be broken. It will wage to the end the struggle for its legitimate rights. [end recording]

EGYPTIAN REACTION TO ISRAELI INVASION NOTED

LD181946 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Nikolay Grechkov commentary from the "Window on the Arab World," program]

[Text] At a time when the savage Israeli aggression is continuing, every now and then voices are raised in Cairo trying to justify the Camp David policy, one of whose results is the current (?bloody) events in Lebanon. In an interview the Cairo AL-AKHBAR held with Mustafa Khalil, deputy chairman of the ruling National Democratic Party, he could find nothing better to do than to urge the Palestinians to join the Palestinian autonomy talks within the framework of the Camp David accords in order to save their cause before it is too late. Thus this Egyptian official supported the objectives strived for by Washington and Israel in their current aggression in Lebanon.

However, these statements by officials do not reflect the true sentiments of Egyptian patriots. The bloody events in Lebanon have forced many Egyptians to look at the policy followed by the Egyptian leadership in recent years in a different way. Calls for the normalization of relations with Israel within the framework of the Camp David accords to be abandoned have begun to gain increasing strength in Egypt.

Muhammad Sayyid Ahmad member of the leadership of the Egyptian Progressive Unionist Party, said in an interview with AL-AHRAM AL-IQTISADI that the piratic Israelic attack on Lebanon was a result of Camp David. He said that Tel Aviv, after returning the Sinai to Egypt in accordance with the [word indistinct] peace treaty, has been deliberately following the path of escalating tension in the occupied territories and aggression against the Arab countries. The editor of AL-AHRAM AL-IQTISADI wrote that it was not the people of Egypt but official Cairo which signed the Camp David accords, which permitted the opening of the Israeli Embassy in the Egyptian capital, and which began normalizing relations with Tel Aviv. However, the will of the Egyptian people will not be submitted to the clauses of the peace treaty. The editor urged all patriotic Egyptians to work against the Israeli presence within Egypt in one front, and to boycott Tel Aviv and the normalization of relations in economic, cultural and other spheres.

'ISRAELI ANNEXATIONISTS' PLAN TO STAY IN LEBANON

LD181520 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Beirut June 18 TASS -- Israeli troops are pulling a tight circle around Beirut. According to the information available here, Israel is getting ready to land an amphibious force in the northern part of the western sector of Beirut. The tactics employed by the Israelis are sometimes referred to in the Lebanese capital as the tactics of creeping consolidation of the Israeli positions around Beirut. Tel Aviv's moves are designed to mislead the international public opinion, to lull the vigilance of the Palestinian Resistance Movement and the Lebanese National Patriotic Forces before staging a decisive attack on them.

All indications are that Israeli annexationists are in Lebanon to stay. Military camps are being established on the occupied territories, ammunition, fuel and foodstuffs depots are under construction, shelters for the combat equipment and personnel are being built.

The forces of the Palestinian Resistance Movement in Beirut continue to consolidate their positions. They are digging in, mining the routes of a possible breakthrough of Israeli tanks, and are getting ready to repulse the Israeli attack. Special commissions are operating in the city, distributing foodstuffs and fuel, regulating medical aid and settling the refugees from among those who were not evacuated to other regions of the country in time.

Resistance is mounting in the occupied regions of the country to the Israeli intervention troops. According to reports reaching here, the Palestinians and Lebanese are organising operations against Israeli troops on the territories occupied by them.

The leadership of the People's Front for the Liberation of Palestine has circulated a report about combat operations on one such resistance groups which destroyed three Israeli armored personnel carriers and 14 enemy soldiers.

PARLIAMENTARY GROUP CONDEMNS ISRAELI INVASION

LD181720 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 18 Jun 82

["Statement of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 18 TASS -- The Parliamentary Group of the USSR, uniting all the deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, expresses its profound indignation and resolute protest in connection with the barbarous aggression of Israel against Lebanon and the Palestine Resistance Movement, undertaken and carried out with the consent and support of the USA.

Having launched a bandit attack on Lebanon, Israel has blatantly violated the norms of international law and committed an act of defiance against the peoples of the whole world. A matter of special concern is the fact that, despite the clearcut and unequivocal demand by the U.N. Security Council that the aggressor end the invasion and withdraw its troops from Lebanese territory, Tel Aviv persists in retaining the territory captured and does not wish to give up its bandit designs. Thousands of Lebanese and Palestinians have fallen victim to the mass destruction, and their blood will forever remain on the conscience of the Tel Aviv rulers.

Israel thus strives to implement its erstwhile anti-Arab goals -- to rout the Palestine Resistance Movement and the National-Patriotic forces of Lebanon, to undermine the role of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, to weaken and divide the Arab countries.

The new Israeli aggression fits into the general U.S.-Israeli strategic line aiming to establish imperialist domination over the Arab countries. It is a direct corollary of the "strategic collaboration" between Washington and Tel Aviv, of the Camp David course of separate deals.

The responsibility for the crimes being perpetrated in Lebanon is, besides the Tel Aviv rulers, fully shared by Washington which not only assures to Israel a political cover-up but also, by providing it with every kind of assistance and handing over to it lethal weapons, encourages it to continue the aggression.

In the hour of grim trials that have befallen Lebanon, the Palestinians and all Arabs, the Soviet parliamentarians, like the whole of the Soviet people, express to them feelings of solidarity and friendship. The sympathies and support of the Soviet people have invariably been on the side of the rightful cause of Arab peoples defending their freedom and independence.

We demand an immediate end to the armed invasion of Lebanon by Israel, an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops. It is necessary to protect the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon, to assure the exercise of the lawful rights of the Arab peoples, including the Arab people of Palestine.

The Parliamentary Group of the USSR addresses an urgent appeal to the parliaments and parliamentarians of the world to condemn the atrocities of Tel Aviv, to come out in support of the Arab peoples, to resolutely demand an immediate end to the Israeli aggression, liquidation of its consequences and prevention of an expansion of the military conflict in the Middle East.

[Signed] The Parliamentary Group of the USSR.

IRAQI WITHDRAWAL FROM IRANIAN TERRITORY NOTED

LD211948 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 21 Jun 82

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] The Iraqi leadership has decided to withdraw its forces from all the Iranian territory which they have occupied for almost 2 years during the armed conflict. It would not be an exaggeration to say that this is a positive step by Baghdad and it can bolster the good efforts of various countries and organizations of the world aimed at ending the bloody conflict as soon as possible. The conflict benefits none other than the imperialists and the Zionists who still are stirring up feelings about the Iraqi-Iranian dispute and are provoking the two sides to continue the conflict.

There is no harm in recalling the principled attitude of the Soviet Union which has been put forward repeatedly by Leonid Brezhnev since the beginning of the conflict. In February 1981, the Soviet leader said at the 26th CPSU Congress that the imperialists do not like to see liberated countries strengthen their independence. They have tried a thousand ways and means to tie these countries to themselves in order to dispose of their natural resources and to use their territories for their own strategic aims. In so doing they have employed the old colonialist method of divide and rule.

Proceeding from these stands in particular, Leonid Brezhnev said: The West looks upon the Iranian-Iraqi war, which is totally meaningless from the viewpoint of the interests of these two states, as very useful to imperialism. The Soviet leader also said: The Soviet Union is resolutely working to halt this fratricidal war as quickly as possible and to solve the dispute by political means. Leonid Brezhnev also said: We are also trying to give practical assistance in this respect.

POWER PLANT EQUIPMENT DELIVERED TO IRAN

NC180853 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Reports received from Belgorod, a large industrial center in the European part of the USSR, say that the order placed by the Islamic Republic of Iran has been executed 1 month ahead of time. A quantity of technical equipment from the Belgorod plant that manufactures machinery for the power industry has been sent to Isfahan where it will be installed in the thermal power plant being built with Soviet technical cooperation. It is many years since the machinery manufacturers of Belgorod had economic contacts with the Iranian company Tavanir. On orders of this company, the Belgorod machinery plants produced technical equipment for the Ramin thermal power plant and some other Iranian power plants. In the near future a large quantity of technical installations for the Isfahan steel mills will be sent.

CHERNENKO TOURS KRAY, RETURNS TO MOSCOW

LD181032 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who had taken part in the work of the plenum of the Krasnoyarskiy Kraykom, took a tour of the kray.

In Novoselovskiy Rayon he took an interest in measures for the development of livestock production, raising the yields of grain crops and the contribution the rayons' agricultural workers are already making this year to the fulfillment of the Food Program. In a conversation at the raykom special attention was devoted to strengthening the rayon link in agricultural management. During a meeting with Comrade Chernenko the inhabitants of Novoselovo warmly supported the efforts of the leadership of the CPSU and the Soviet state to preserve peaceful conditions on earth.

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko visited the Sayan-Shushenskoye GES, and learned about the living and working conditions of builders and operators of the hydroelectric power station. At the (Abakanvagonmash) production association he went to shops where large cargo containers are manufactured. In Minusinsk he discussed progress and problems in the construction of an electrotechnical production complex. In Abakan Comrade Chernenko had a conversation with members of the Bureau of the Khakassiya Obkom, Comrade Plisov [name as heard], first secretary of the Obkom, described the practical actions mapped out in the oblast to implement the food program and the provisions and conclusions contained in the report by Leonid Ilich Brexzhnev at the May plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and progress in the fulfillment of socialist pledges in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

Comrade Chernenko stressed the need to obtain concrete results in the fulfillment of the decisions of the May plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the importance of improving the organizational work of party organizations. He expressed confidence that communists and the working people of the autonomous oblast and the whole of Krasnoyarskiy Kray have it in their power to solve the big and complex tasks set by the May plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

In the village of Shushenskoye Comrade Chernenko visited the Vladimir Ilich Lenin museum and park, laid flowers at the monuments to Lenin and signed the honorary visitors book of the museum. In his tour of Krasnoyarskiy Kray he was accompanied by Fedirko, first secretary of the Kraykom.

Today Comrade Chernenko left for Moscow.

BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV VOTE IN LOCAL SOVIET ELECTION

LD201616 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 20 Jun 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Here is Polling Station No 35 of Moscow's Kievskiy Rayon for the elections to the Moscow City Soviet and the Kievskiy Rayon Soviet of people's deputies. Today Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, cast his vote here today.

Tikhonov Vote

LD201610 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 20 Jun 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Here is Polling Station No 18 of the capital's Leninskiy Rayon. Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, cast his vote here.

KUZNETSOV WRITES ON 'GENUINE' SOVIET DEMOCRACY

LD212108 Moscow TASS in English 1955 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Prague June 21 TASS -- "The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will mark its 60th anniversary in a few months' time. The USSR is seen by the whole world as a friendly family of equal republics which are jointly building communism," Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, writes in the July issue of the journal WORLD MARXIST REVIEW [PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA]. He points out that one of the basic factors of the unbreakability of our union of nations is the creative activities of the soviets of people's deputies which form a single -- from grass roots to the top -- system of people's representation and mass, full-gledged organs of state power."

The specific feature of the soviets, the article runs, is the "genuine, not formal democracy for the masses". This democracy most vividly manifests itself during the elections to the soviets in which practically all the adult population of the country participants.Conditions are created everywhere to enable every citizen to determine freely the attitude to the nominated candidates, to express his will.

Vasily Kuznetsov stresses that the national character of the soviets vividly manifests itself in close, daily links with the working people, with the deputies being controlled by electors and responsible to them. One of the most efficient forms of such links are mandates of electors. They express the exacting will of the Soviet people towards those whom they trust, whom they send to organs of people's power. More than 90 percent out of more than 4 million mandates, which were adopted by the soviets for execution in the recent ten years, were realized.

The Constitution of the USSR makes it incumbent upon the deputies to maintain daily links with the electors, to report to the citizens about their work. Last year, for instance, there were more than 3.0 million meetings, with 207 million citizens hearing the reports made by 2.2 million deputies.

Vasiliy Kuznetsov points out that the soviets of people's deputies exercise control over the work of executive and managerial organs, officials. This is an efficient means of realizing the plans which were adopted, the strict observance of the laws. Meanwhile, this is the necessary component part of the whole system of Soviet democracy.

CANDIDATE POLITBURO MEMBERS ATTEND BALLET

Shevardnadze in Tbilisi

PM171505 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "The Bolshoy Theater Is Tbilisi's Guest"]

[Text] Tbilisi 12 June -- A tour by the USSR Bolshoy Theater began today with O. Taktakishvili's opera "The Abduction of the Moon," staged at Tbilisi's Academy Theater of Opera and Ballet. The appearances of Moscow artistes in the Georgian capital is a continuation of the famous collective's creative report in the Transcaucasian Republics devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, attended the performance, which was a big success.

Rashidov in Tashkent

LD172046 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Summary] The premier of a ballet by Khrennikov, "Love for Love," based on the Shakespeare play "Much Ado About Nothing," was staged in Tashkent today. "The premier was attended by Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee."

USSR INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION FOR MAY ASSESSED

PM181113 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 15 Jun 82 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Everyone Is Responsible for the Plan"]

[Text] There are 2 weeks left before the end of the year's first half, and judging by the USSR Central Statistical Administration figures on the results of industry's work in May enterprises and association collectives are approaching this landmark at a good pace. The monthly plan as a whole was exceeded by 1 percent in comparison with last May. A new step forward has been taken in the struggle to increase labor productivity -- the key indicator of work efficiency. It was 3.6 percent higher in May than 12 months ago. Over three-fourths of the increase in industrial production was obtained this way. Also 10 percent more articles bearing the state seal of quality were produced. Their total exceeded 81,500 according to the 1 June figures. They account for 15.2 percent of industrial production volume.

The results are quite satisfactory. It is particularly pleasing that during this month the number of ministries failing to ensure plan target fulfillment was reduced. Enterprises of the Ministry of the Fish Industry, the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry and the Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry failed to cope with them. Although there are quite a few lagging collectives in other sector ministries, overall they coped with plan targets.

The best results last month were gained by the following all-union and union-republic ministries: (The first column of figures shows production volume in comparison with last May, the second column shows labor productivity, the third -- percentage plan fulfillment.)

Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming	113.9	113.8	108
Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production	112.0	108.8	102
Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry	110.4	109.7	103
Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building	110.1	109.3	101
Ministry of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building	109.7	109.4	100.4
Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems	109.4	109.6	101
Ministry of the Medical Industry	109.1	108.0	100.8
Ministry of the Gas Industry	108.5	107.4	101
Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building	108.2	108.4	102
Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry	108.1	107.8	100

Fuel industry enterprises and associations and petroleum workers in particular are working steadily. They fulfilled the month's target for oil and gas extraction and fully ensured the national economy's supply of fuel and raw materials. Since the beginning of the year oil refineries have received 677,000 tons more oil and gas condensate than during January-May last year. In May petroleum workers made up the backlog created in the first 2 months and exceeded the level of oil and gas condensate extraction during January-May last year by 1.3 million tons.

Petroleum workers added 1 billion cubic meters of gas to their above-plan account and saved the national economy 762 million cubic meters of casinghead gas. The leader in competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation is the Tyumenskaya Oblast oil and gas industry main administration collective, which increased its oil extraction by 4.4 percent in the past 5 months.

In the March review the editorial board noted plan target discrepancies by USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy plants and combines. Among the causes, as A. Kogadeyev, USSR deputy minister of ferrous metallurgy, reported to the editorial board, were serious shortcomings in production backup at a number of enterprises and violations of production and manufacturing process discipline. The ministry sent teams of experts to lagging plants to give them practical assistance and strengthened the leadership of a number of enterprises and main shops. Measures are being taken in conjunction with the Ministry of Railways to improve the transshipment of metallurgical freight and also in conjection with supply organs and supplies to eliminate shortcomings in material and technical supply. Mining enterprises are being given special help in the form of equipment, transport facilities and materials. The USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy's measures are having a positive effect on the work of the majority of the sector's plants and combines. Many of them coped with the May program and increased the average daily output of the main types of production.

Chemical and petrochemical workers worked well in May: They coped with the production plan for a number of very important types of production, particularly that now needed as a priority by agriculture. For example, collectives of Ministry of Fertilizer Production enterprises exceeded the monthly mineral fertilizer production plan by 3 percent and the chemical plant protection agent plan by 7 percent. Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry plants are ensuring the regular supply of fuel and lubricants to the countryside and have manufactured more tires than planned. Ministry of the Chemical Industry enterprises are somewhat behind: In May their supply of chemical plant protection agents was 10 percent below the plan.

Machine builders' results for the month were erratic. Plants and associations of the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production reached the R12 million mark for above-plan production of mechanization equipment for stockraising and fodder production work and have dispatched spares worth R4 million in addition to the target since the beginning of the year. The production of equipment in shortest supply -- KSK-100 fodder combine harvesters, rotary mowers, stacking machines, stack-mover trailers and vitamin grass meal units -- is increasing particularly rapidly. Some 40 types of new equipment will soon be undergoing farm tests. Meanwhile, farms have failed to receive over 600 tractor rakes and foragers and 1,500 harvest transporters from Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production enterprises.

The underfulfillment of targets for the production of some types of very important production is also typical of other machine building sectors. The production of forging and pressing equipment was the worst problem in the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry in May. In the Ministry of the Automotive Industry matters were worst with bus and motorcycle production. In the Ministry of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building matters were worst with the production of excavators and in the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry there were problems with 0.25- to 100-kilowatt AC motors: Production was 3 percent less than planned.

Analyzing the work of other industrial sectors, note should be taken of the undoubted success of timber, wood processing and paper industry enterprises. Their contributions were varied but the overall result is that the sector coped with the monthly production plan, increased the volume of production by over 8 percent and raised labor productivity by almost as much.

Competition for a fitting greeting to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation is gathering momentum. It is a matter of honor for each collective to ensure a high labor rhythm, coordinate efficient work and fulfill plan targets and socialist pledges without fail.

PROGRESS IN INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE REVIEWED

PM181011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jun 82 p 1

[Unattributed "Diary of All-Union Competition": "As the Half-Year Draws to a Close"]

[Text] The country's industrial collectives, having launched widespread competition for a fitting greeting for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, are working intensively on the fulfillment of plans for the half-year which is now drawing to a close. One-fourth of the 5-year plan is already behind us, and every day increasing significance is attached to the experience of production frontrunners and innovators in attaining the planned targets in economic and social development.

Here are just a few May successes, achieved thanks to the use of progressive means of organizing labor and production. Making use of the duty shift method of work, the oilmen of Vasyugan (Tomskaya Oblast) have extracted their millionth ton or raw material since the deposit has been exploited. At Moscow's Likhachev truck plant the 2-millionth ZIL-130 truck has come off the conveyor belt. Dozens of enterprises in different republics of the country take part in the production of this vehicle, and the truck plant workers' success is largely ensured by the timely fulfillment of subcontracting plants' contract commitments for deliveries.

As a whole in January-May the country's industry fulfilled the plan for the sale of output. Compared with the first 5 months of last year, growth totaled 2.6 percent. Labor productivity increased correspondingly by 1.9 percent. This factor accounted for 76 percent of the increase in output.

Enterprises in the gas industry, chemical and petroleum machine building, machine tool and tool building industry, instrument making and a number of other sectors fulfilled their plans and socialist pledges better than others. A considerable quantity of gas was extracted and a great deal of chemical equipment and petroleum apparatus, metal-cutting machine tools, instruments, automation facilities and computer hardware were produced above plan.

However, accumulated experience and production reserves are not being fully utilized everywhere. The necessary measures have not been adopted to improve work at enterprises in ferrous metallurgy, certain subsectors of the chemical industry and the construction materials industry. As a result plans have not been fulfilled for the production of a number of types of metal products, synthetic resins and plastics, cement, refrigerators and certain other goods.

Industrial workers' attention is focused on the work of sectors belonging to or servicing the agroindustrial complex. Considerable quantitites of tractors, agricultural machinery, machines for livestock raising and fodder production, canned foods and edible fish products were produced above the program for January-May. The plan for the production of chemical plant-protection agents was fulfilled. But agriculture received less mineral fertilizers than planned over the 5 months.

One of the most important tasks set for industry by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum is the comprehensive mechanization of arable farming and livestock raising and the retooling of food sectors on a new technical basis. It is necessary to improve the production characteristics, quality and reliability of machines and equipment, increase the output of spare parts for them in accordance with demand and create unified manufacturing complexes and production lines to ensure a significant increase in labor productivity, the thorough processing of agricultural raw materials and the reduction of wastage.

This work must be launched right now, and efforts by many sectors are needed for it to succeed.

The summer is yielding its first fruits. Grain from the new crop has reached the state storehouses from farms in Surkhandarinskaya Oblast, the southernmost oblast of Uzbekistan. According to tradition, the working people of Temezskiy, Angorskiy and Sherabadskiy Rayons ceremonially saw off the "red caravans" -- the truck columns, decked in red calico, carrying the golden wheat. Orchard farmers in Moldavia and Azerbaijan have begun to harvest and dispatch the early fruit.

But the main harvest is still ripening in the country's boundless grainfields. Farmers are working from day to day to ensure that it is generous and abundant. The collectives of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and enterprises in the agroindustrial complex are today striving to do as much as possible to implement the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum. And that is only natural, since Soviet people must see the first results of the Food Program's implementation this year.

There are many urgent tasks in the countryside now. One is careful tending of the sowings. By the beginning of June nearly 8 million hectares of sowings on the country's irrigated land had been irrigated for the first time, which is considerably more than last season. Grow everything that has been sown, increase the output from every hectare -- may this frontrunners' rule be followed everywhere.

In order to safeguard the crop and deliver it without losses and in a high quality state to the state's granaries and directly to consumers, all components in the agroindustrial complex must prepare particularly thoroughly this year for the harvesting, shipment, procurement and sale of produce. End results and the success of this important campaign will depend on a comprehensive approach. That is how the all-union competition initiators -- the Khersonskaya Oblast machine operators and their partners -- are acting. Here harvesting machinery has been fully repaired, tested and accepted by special commissions.

A valuable initiative -- to commission elevator capacities and milling and mixed feed enterprises ahead of schedule this year -- has been put forward by the construction and installation workers collectives of the Kazakh main administration for the construction elevators and milling enterprises and enterprises of the Kazakhstan Ministry of Procurement and the Gosniisredazpromzernoproyekt institute. Approved by the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, this initiative is meeting with wide support in the republic.

In the country as a whole, by 1 June 84 percent of combines, 86 percent of trucks and 91 percent of tractors had been repaired. The percentage of readiness of these machines and also of tractor trailers, reapers, grain cleaning units and other units is higher this year than last. However, in a number of southern regions of the country, where the harvest begins earlier than elsewhere, there is still much machinery in need of urgent repairs.

The summer is the most favorable time for increasing the production and procurement of livestock products. By the beginning of June, state purchases of livestock, poultry and milk were higher than in the same period last year in Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan and Turkmenia. Procurements of these products are at approximately the same level in the RSFSR, Lithuania and a number of oblasts of the Ukraine. Increased livestock productivity and thus high profitability at livestock units now depends largely on the supply of fodder for the animals, the uninterrupted operation of the "green conveyor" and the rational use of pastures and other land.

Every kolkhoz and sovkhoz should make maximum use of all reserves for increasing the output of livestock products and improving their quality.

LALAYANTS COMMENTS ON NEW ENERGY PLANS

LD191952 Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, June 19 (MTI) -- Since the 'gas for pipeline' deal between the Soviet Union and Western Europe was made public, the Soviet energy situation has moved even more to the focus of attention. The Moscow correspondent of NEPSZABADSAG has made a full-page interview with Arkadiy Lalayants, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Soviet Union, on the subject. The interview has been published today.

To a question concerning the new Soviet plan on energy management, he replied: "The current five-year plan and the plan up to 1990 highlight the intensive development of gas industry and accelerated improvements in nuclear energetics. As far as oil is concerned, the aim is the maintenance of production at its current high level and a most efficient use of the output. As the new conception considers oil as an excellent raw material for petrochemistry, its role as fuel should be reduced. Coal mining is to be developed, mainly with reliance on technological advances. Surface cutting, which is the most efficient coal mining method according to economic data, is gaining dominance in the current five-year plan term."

Lalayants mentioned a few figures from the current five-year plan: In 1985 a total of 630,000 million cu. metres of gas will be produced, 195,000 million more than in 1980. The oil output will be 630,000 million tons, against 603,000 million in 1980. The proportion of surface exploitation will reach 41 per cent, up from 36 per cent in 1980. The 1985 electricity production is expected to reach 1,555,000 million kilowatt-hours. The electric energy output of nuclear power plants will treble between 1980 and 1985. The increase will be 220,000 million kilowatt-hours.

The development plan of the Soviet national economy continues to concentrate on the economic and efficient exploitation of fuel reserves, Arkadiy Lalayants said. He added that contrary to some tendentious rumours in the West, facts prove unambiguously that there can be no question of a slowdown in Soviet energy production, but just the reverse is true.

PRAVDA ON CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY PAY

PM211505 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 7 June carries on page 2, under the headline "According to Labour," a 2,400-word "Economic Review" by Aleksandr Chekalin on the problems with existing piece rate pay procedures in construction. Though in 1980 "output norms, economists calculated, were on average fulfilled 150 percent" in money terms, they were fulfilled "scarcely 100 percent" in physical terms. The reason for the discrepancy, Chekalin declares, is the "unspoken code of rules on how, given obsolete wage rates and low output in physical terms, teams' wages can be raised to the existing level. The descriptions of operations on the job schedules and in calculations are distorted. The scope of the operations actually carried out is increased. Invented operations are logged in." All this "breaks the direct link between the quantity and quality of labor on the one hand and wages on the other." Chekalin notes the various motives for the writeups: Sometimes "they compensate for time wasted as a result of external delivery failures or the incompetence, carelessness and irresponsibility of regular engineering and technical personnel"; they compensate for the decline in construction industry wages relative to other sectors; they serve as an inducement to work in remote areas; mistakes are made because of the proliferation of norms.

After outlining various local experiments aimed at improving piece rate pay procedures, Chekalin singles out as the most promising the "nonregulated remuneration" [beznaryadnaya oplata truda] system being tried out in Saratov.

He continues: "It is time the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and the USSR Gosstroy and construction ministries took stock of the new ideas and created -- in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on improving the economic machinery -- long-term wage normatives per ruble of output, including for industrial construction projects. The Saratov experience could well prove relevant here." Chekalin concludes by urging that the pay of engineering and technical personnel be made more dependent on their performance.

BRIEFS

NEW GAS DISCOVERY -- A new gas deposit has been found in the south of the Kyzylkum desert in Uzbekistan, the seventh since the start of the current 5-year plan period in Uzbekistan alone. Its reserves are estimated at tens of billions of tons. [Excerpt] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 21 Jun 82 LD]

KAZAKH POWERPLANT CONSTRUCTION -- Construction of the southern Kazakh thermal powerplant near Lake Balkash is continuing. This powerplant will increase the Kazakh SSR power output considerably. The capacity of the plant will be over 4 million kw. The southern Kazakh thermal powerplant is one of the four powerplants planned during the current 5-year development plan. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 19 Jun 82 GF]

WATER TO KUGART -- Water has arrived in the arid Kugartskaya Dolina in Kirgizia through a 20-km canal, which is built of reinforced concrete blocks and does not lose water through filtration, from Andizhan reservoir. This will mean that thousands of hectares of virgin lands can be assimilated and will improve water supplies to 10,000 hectares of cotton and grape plantations. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0001 GMT 22 Jun 82 LD]

NEW OIL ASSIMILATED -- New oil deposits are being assimilated in Nizhnevartovskiy. One of these is called Tyumenskiy. Here a pumping station has been built, a system for collecting oil has been set up and electric power has been switched on. The first operating wells are to be drilled in the last quarter of this year. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0001 GMT 22 Jun 82 LD]

ARMENIAN WORKERS DAY -- A meeting to mark the Armenian Light Industry Workers Day was held on 11 June in Yerevan. Artem Gevorkyan, the Armenian SSR minister of light industry, addressed the meeting on the achievements of the Armenian light industry workers during the past few months. Gevorkyan noted that during the past 5 months the Armenian light industry workers have fulfilled the plan for exports by 104.7 percent by exporting R29 million worth of products over the scheduled plan. The meeting was also attended by Rema Svetlova, deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers, and A. Pyatkova, chief of the Armenian SSR Light and Food Industry Department. [Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 1730 GMT 12 Jun 82 GF]

LIVESTOCK RAISING SUPPLY FOUND DEFICIENT

PM221009 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 11 Jun 82 p 2

[A. Popov report: "Efficient Support for Fodder Procurement; From All-Union Operational Staff Session"]

[Text] Fodder procurement is gathering scope on the country's farms. Its success depends largely on the technical readiness of harvesting machines and on their highly efficient utilization in fields and meadows. This was discussed at a routine session of the All-Union Operational Staff for the Material and Technical Supply of Agriculture.

Opening the session, L.I. Khitrun, chairman of the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhinika [State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture], stressed that the Food Program adopted by the CPSU Central Committee May plenum pays special attention to the creation of a firm fodder base. As early as this year it is necessary to procure as much high-quality fodder as possible so as to ensure a marked increase in livestock raising productivity. So a great deal depends today on the efficient supply of kolkhozes and sovkhozes with the necessary equipment, spare parts and materials.

However, as K.I. Suslov, A.G. Karpinskiy and A.F. Klavsut, deputy chairmen of the RSFSR, Ukrainian SSR and Belorussian SSR Goskomselkhoztekhnikas respectively, and other speakers at the session noted, not all industrial enterprise collectives are coping successfully with the set targets. Thus the Orlovskselmash plant has failed to supply 463 of the scheduled 1,996 FN-1.4 foragers. The Belotserkovskiy machine building plant is behind fulfilling orders for the countryside. The USSR Ministry of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building's Kryukovskiy fan plant is not coping with their fulfillment. In the first 5 months of the year it failed to deliver 154 fans for drying hay.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are experiencing an acute shortage of spare parts for hay harvesting equipment. At the same time the Ministry of the Automotive Industry's Minsk motorcycle plant, for instance, has not started dispatching sections for the OPK-2 fodder baling equipment. The Niilitavtoprom experimental plant is behind with deliveries of spare parts for the KSK-100 silage harvesting combine.

Complaints were made about the Ministry of the Chemical Industry's Kamenskiy artificial fiber plant. The enterprise fulfilled the 5-month plan for deliveries of viscose twine, needed for the baling of coarse fodder, by only 78.2 percent. Certain enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building failed to fulfill the plan for the production and delivery of parts for tractors and agricultural machines.

The staff session voiced criticism of the USSR Ministry of Railways over the untimely supply of freight cars for the dispatch of finished output. Thus there is a systematic failure to provide the Gomselmash plant with a full supply of freight cars for the dispatch of silage harvesting combines. In May alone the enterprise failed to receive 420 freight cars. As a result over 1,000 vehicles have accumulated in the enterprise's warehouses. The Kharkov, Volgograd and Minsk tractor plants often fail to receive freight cars for finished output.

E.S. Mirakov, deputy minister of machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production, I.I. Vasilyev, deputy minister of the automotive industry, V.I. Chernov, deputy minister of tractor and agricultural machine building, and other leaders and executives assured the session participants that they would take measures for the timely fulfillment of the prescribed plans for the production of hardware, spare parts and equipment and their delivery to kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The staff formulated specific measures aimed at eliminating the lag in the material and technical supply of the countryside.

A.D. Budyka and V.K. Onisovets, deputy chiefs of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture Section, and executives of the USSR Council of Ministers, the People's Control Committee, the USSR Gossnab and ministries and departments took part in the staff's work.

ASHKHABAD CP CONVENES AGRICULTURAL MEETING

GF211810 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1545 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Summary] A meeting of presidents and secretaries of the party organizations of the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources was held at the headquarters of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee in Ashkhabad on 21 June. Comrade Rachkov, second secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, presented a report on fulfillment of the decisions of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum and the seventh plenum of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee. It was noted during the meeting that the 26th CPSU Congress set up a multi-faceted program aimed at developing the social standard and prosperity of the people.

In order to successfully fulfill the USSR Food Program, it is necessary to cultivate more land with cotton and fine-fiber cotton, to pay closer attention to the production of food crops, grapes and lemons, and to increase production of vegetables, meat, milk and other products. It is necessary to intensify the work of the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and its party organizations to translate into action the 1982-1990 Food Program proposed by Comrade Brezhnev during the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum. The tasks can be totally fulfilled by improving mechanization systems in agriculture, livestock breeding and irrigation and by intensifying scientific research and promoting the social and living conditions of workers.

The participants stressed the necessity of intensifying the role of party organizations of the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources in forming a strong agroindustrial base in the republic.

The meeting was attended by Mollayeva, Karryyev, (Niazov) and Kharkov, members and candidate members of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee; and raykom secretaries of Ashkhabad city.

BRIEFS

TURKMEN IRRIGATION CANAL -- The length of the Kara-Kum Canal in the Turkmen SSR will be (?extended by 1.5 km) by 1990 in accordance with our country's (?agricultural development) program. The Kara-Kum Canal has made the irrigation possible of regions which are very suitable for growing different varieties of fruits. Dates, olives, apples, figs, lemons and [word indistinct] are grown by Turkmen farmers. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 12 Jun 82 GF]

SOLOMENTSEV SPEECH AT SIBERIAN AWARD CEREMONY

PM180841 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 6 Jun 82 pp 1-2

[TASS report: "Motherland's Lofty Award; Presentation of the Order of Lenin to the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department"]

[Text] Novosibirsk, 5 Jun -- Siberia and science are symbols of our time. The bold state experiment in forming a powerful scientific potential in the east of the country begun 25 years ago has become a graphic example of the enormous potential of our society in resolving large-scale tasks. The USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department has been awarded the Order of Lenin for its successes in carrying out scientific research, training highly skilled scientific cadres and making a great contribution to the development of Siberia's production forces.

Today a ceremonial session to make the presentation of the lofty award was held in the Akademgorodok scientists' center.

Those assembled enthusiastically elected an honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, who was warmly greeted by those present, addressed the session.

Comrade M.S. Solomentsev's Speech

To prolonged applause he conveyed to the participants in the ceremonial session, to scientists, scientific and technical workers and research students, and the department's entire collective cordial congratulations on the lofty motherland award and wishes for new creative achievements from the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

Noting the great achievements of the Siberian Department's scientists, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed that these successes are the result of bold scientific quest and discoveries and selfless work. He expressed the confidence that the Siberian scientists' contribution to the development of our science and the solution of the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress will continue to grow uninterruptedly.

Paying special attention to the importance of Siberian scientific institutions' active participation in the implementation of the USSR Food Program, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev wished the Siberian scientists successful and fruitful work in this nationwide business.

In accordance with Vladimir Ilich Lenin's instructions the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, M.S. Solomentsev said, from the first days of our state's creation unremitting attention has been paid to the development of the country's eastern regions. This principled strategic party line was endorsed by the 26th CPSU Congress.

The brilliant Russian scientist Mikhail Vasilyevich Lomonosov's prediction that the Russian might would be increased by Siberia has now acquired specific, visible confirmation. Siberia has added 3/4 of known deposits of coal, oil and gas, over 1/2 of our potential hydraulic resources, stocks of commercial timber, and a considerable quantity of nonferrous and precious metals, diamonds and arable land to the resources of the land of the soviets through the will of the party and the labor of the workers, peasants and intelligentsia.

The party assesses highly the outstanding role which Soviet science plays in developing the country's production forces and its eastern regions. Becoming a direct production force in the mature socialist society, our science is taking an active part in the creation of the material and technical base of communism and is helping the party in forming Soviet people's spiritual world and strengthening the prestige and influence of the world's first socialist state.

Now, 25 years after the organization of the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department, one of the country's major scientific centers, we can see clearly how wise and farsighted was the decision of the party and Soviet Government on the substantial consolidation of Siberia's scientific and technical potential, how effective was the aid to the new undertaking from the party and state organs, and what enormous attention the USSR Academy of Sciences has paid and is continuing to pay to the scientific center in Siberia.

The years which have elapsed have shown convincingly the warm patriotism, scientific dedication and enthusiasm displayed by the Soviet scientists who, at the party's call and the prompting of their own civic duty, resolved to devote themselves to a fine cause -- the cause of developing Siberian science.

Major scientific developments and outstanding results have marked the works of your collective in the theoretical and applied branches of mathematics and mechanics, nuclear physics and semiconductor physics, quantum electronics, the theory and practice of catalysis, the study of combustion and explosion processes, and work on genetics and selection. They are being used to great benefit in the extractive industry and machine building, agriculture, and the development of transport and communications. The Siberian scientists' successes and their fundamental research in the sphere of geological sciences have undoubtedly been manifested in the fact that our country has reached first place in the world in terms of oil extraction and has attained high indicators in gas extraction.

Advances in important avenues like powder metallurgy, the use of anticorrosion coatings, laser, plasma and impulse technology, the obtaining of ultrapure, ultrahard and other new materials, the use of effective control methods -- these and many other results of your work have created the preconditions for the radical restructuring of production in a whole series of national economic sectors and have provided the country with a great saving.

The Siberians have confirmed by specific deeds the profound meaning of the proposition, noted by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that there is nothing more practical than a good theory.

As Vladimir Ilich Lenin stressed, in summing up the results of the path which has been traveled, it is important not only to see successes but also to focus attention on unresolved tasks and on what still has to be done.

Manifesting this approach, it must be said that, alongside the Siberian Department scientists' great achievements, they are also faced with many problems requiring solution. And that is natural: The more strength science gains and the further the horizons of its quest are pushed back, then the larger, more complex and crucial the tasks set before it by the party and state become. Clear guidelines for organizing the work of all Soviet science, including the Siberian Department, were defined by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the party Central Committee plenums and have been revealed in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's works and speeches.

The spheres of the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department's closest attention were reflected in the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee and the decisions of the Soviet Government defining the Siberian scientists' long-term and current tasks in close connection with the problems of the region's development as a very important component of the country's unified national economic complex.

We must continue to ensure the preferential development of fundamental research, which helps the formation and substantial growth of our society's scientific potential, serves as a source of fundamentally new technical and technological solutions, and leads to the fundamental transformation of production forces.

The acceleration of scientific and technical progress is a key problem of the development of our country's economy at the present stage and this is confirmed in the party's decisions. Soviet society's achievements on this plane are great. They have made it possible in the past 10 years to virtually double the volume of material production.

The Siberian scientists are also promoting scientific and technical progress to a considerable degree. However, it must be admitted that the results of research, even discoveries and inventions, are not always transferred to production rapidly enough. Unfortunately, there are frequent instances of the developments of scientists and designers being withdrawn from circulation, which essentially means withdrawing from circulation the most valuable public capital -- intellectual potential.

The 26th party congress advanced most decisively the demand to link more closely -- both economically and organizationally -- scientific research and planning and design work and production. The integration of science with production, the CPSU Central Committee report said, is an urgent requirement of the present era.

To the credit of the department's scientists it must be said that they are taking vigorous steps aimed at ensuring that the junction of science and production is not an insurmountable barrier. Important significance here attaches to "going out to the sector" ["vykhod na otrasl"]. But we would be lying if we were to consider the problem of the implementation of scientific research and design developments to be already solved. We must continue to seek new forms of cooperation between scientific institutions and enterprises and organizations and reduce the time taken to introduce completed scientific research work into production. Life urgently requires a closer link between the Siberian scientists and the union and republican ministries and departments.

The move eastward and northward in the location of production forces is an important feature of the present stage of the country's development. As you know, there are many reasons for this, one being the natural potential whose revelation is being assisted by the Siberian scientists' successful quest.

Siberia now accounts for about 10 percent of the USSR's social product and national income. Proportionally, this is more than the Siberians' numerical strength in the country's population. However, we must also consider another factor: Siberia is 30 percent of the Soviet Union's entire territory. It follows that a very great deal must still be done to ensure that the eastern regions' contribution to the development of the country's national economy fully accords with their powerful potential.

The extractive industries are developing most rapidly. Siberia has taken on the entire increase in oil and gas extraction in the country. This situation increases the responsibility resting with those who by their scientific research, quest and developments are called on to secure the discovery of new stocks of minerals and their comprehensive and fuller utilization.

The move to the east in the location of production forces also sets the important task of developing a number of sectors of the processing industry and the production of machinery and equipment adapted to the specific conditions of the regions in which they are used. It is necessary to create materials, manufacturing processes and machinery that make it possible to achieve the highest labor productivity and to make a considerable saving in manpower resources. Special significance also attaches to energy-saving and waste-free manufacturing processes. It is important not only to develop reliable machinery and mechanisms and progressive manufacturing processes but also to display efficiency and persistence for their speediest introduction into production.

Speaking of the solution of questions of the rational location of production forces in the Siberian and Far Eastern Regions, the speaker noted that what is important here is not only whether progressive ideas are included in initial calculations but also what expenditure is needed to implement these ideas in practice. It is essential that the new plans should rule out shortcomings previously revealed and that they should help to make the Siberians' labor as productive as possible, and to make their daily life fully in line with modern requirements.

The accelerated development of Siberia's production forces imparts additional acuteness to one more problem which is essentially of statewide importance: that is the all-around boosting of agriculture and the adequate provision of the population with food and of industry with raw material.

The scientific collectives of the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department and the All-Union Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences Siberian Department are doing a great deal to improve the efficiency of the agrarian sectors and to ameliorate the population's supplies via local production. Large-scale new tasks in developing agriculture are set for science by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May plenum and the Food Program elaborated and adopted at Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's initiative.

As the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May plenum emphasize, a very important condition for the successful implementation of the USSR Food Program is the acceleration of scientific and technical progress in agriculture and in all sectors of the agroindustrial complex and the consolidation of its material and technical base.

Naturally, the role of scientific research, both fundamental and applied, increases immeasurably here. Scientists, including Siberian scientists, must step up work to select new strains and hybrids of agricultural crops, develop and introduce industrial techniques, prepare scientifically substantiated recommendations for the further improvement of specialization, concentration and interfarm sharing of production, and introduce progressive forms of organizing labor.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum draw special attention to the need to develop theoretical research into problems of genetic engineering in the selection of plants, micro-organisms and animals, the biology of protein synthesis and biologically active substances, and the creation of effective plant protection agents and growth regulators.

The task is also set of carrying out at the meeting-point of the sectors of the agroindustrial complex large-scale scientific developments connected with the storage and processing of agricultural products.

Great and complex tasks face us. Coordination of action and concentration of efforts by many collectives of science are required for their successful solution.

It is very important now to analyze more profoundly, to study or, to be more precise, to consider scientifically the leading experience and achievements existing in every oblast, kray or ASSR. I think scientists could develop methods to be broadly introduced into the practice or agricultural production. There is work here for everyone: representatives of both the natural and the social sciences.

Large-scale scientific forces are concentrated in Siberia. They can cope with the solution of the most important scientific problems. That is borne out by the elaboration and implementation of a large-scale comprehensive program like the "Siberia" program. Speaking of the progress in its fulfillment, the speaker stressed the need to coordinate with even greater vigor the efforts of the participants in joint research. He dwelled in detail on questions of training cadres for work in the east of the country and of strengthening science's experimental production base.

Honoring the USSR Academy of Science Siberian Department today in connection with the award of the Order of Lenin, M.S. Solomentsev said in conclusion, we note with great satisfaction the atmosphere of principledness and good will which has become established in the collective, an atmosphere of desire for creative quest and readiness to give all one's efforts to resolve the tasks set by the party. Allow me to express the certainty that the scientists and employees of the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department branch will as always by their selfless labor strengthen the power and might of the land of the soviets, make an important contribution to the consolidation of the USSR's positions in the world arena, and promote the successful implementation of the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy.

To applause from those present, M.S. Solomentsev pinned the award to the banner of the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian department.

In his address at the session, V.A. Koptyug, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences and chairman of the Siberian Department said: We are all filled with a sense of joy and pride and gratitude to the party and the Soviet Government and to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev for their enormous attention and concern for the rise and development of Siberian science.

The scale of the region's transformation is vast. Scientists have a great responsibility for solving the cardinal tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress for prospecting and making rational use of the territory's natural resources and ensuring the balanced development of its production forces. Many of these are already being exploited within the framework of the "Siberia" comprehensive program.

Stressing science's major role in the implementation of the USSR Food Program approved by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum, the speaker pointed out that Siberian scientists have a number of promising new developments which must be brought more rapidly into widespread use. The high assessment of their work -- the award of the Order of Lenin to the department -- is spurring the scientists on to scale new heights.

A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, mounted the rostrum.

He expressed confidence that the tribute paid to Siberian scientists' work will prompt a further surge of energy in creative collectives. The department's presentation with this award -- a red-letter day for all Soviet scientists -- is further testimony to the attention and concern shown by the party and government for the development of science. The Siberian Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences is the major scientific center in the east of the country, within whose framework a broad program of fundamental research helping to increase the scientific and technical potential of the region and the whole country and to enhance the prestige of Soviet science has been launched. Your work is really creatively organized, the speaker said. You are doing what our country needs. Your work reflects a proper understanding of what is demanded by the 26th party congress decisions.

Scientists, workers and construction workers -- all who have contributed to the creation and development of the scientific base in the east of the country -- were congratulated on the presentation of the high award to the department and on its 25th anniversary by A.P. Filatov, first secretary of the Novosibirskiy CPSU Obkom. The main results of the years of work done by scientists are, he said, respectfully but at the same time exactingly evaluated in the document which determines the paths and prospects for the development of Siberian science -- the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the work of the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department.

Science has become a key factor in Siberia's economic development. For the last 2 years, for example, by adopting a policy of accelerating scientific and technical progress and utilizing scientific achievements and progressive experience Novosibirskaya Oblast has achieved its entire increase in output in the national economy via increased labor productivity. Party political practice constantly and convincingly confirms that under developed socialism scientific ideas actually become a material force, taking possession of the masses and finding concrete expression in the labors of workers, kolkhoz members and engineering and technical personnel.

The session was addressed by G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology. Describing the Siberian Department as a major world scientific center, he stressed that its creation was the work of the entire Soviet people. This great work was begun by Academician M.A. Lavrentyev and other scientists who came to Siberia in answer to a call from the party. Generations of their fellow scientists and pupils are successfully carrying on their work.

The speaker stressed that science must assist the transition to a fundamentally new course in the development of the economy -- all-around intensification on the basis of scientific and technical progress.

In their addresses at the session V.Ts. Naydakov, director of the Buryat Institute of Social Sciences, N.A. Logachev, chairman of the East Siberian Affiliate Presidium, and others expressed heartfelt gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev for their high assessment of the department's work. The speakers pledged that Siberia's scientists will devote all their energies, knowledge and experience to accelerating their scientific quest, further developing the region's production forces and harnessing its natural resources.

The session participants enthusiastically adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

During his stay in Novosibirskaya Oblast M.S. Solomentsev took part in a scientific session to mark the 25th anniversary of the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department and visited a number of subdivisions of Akademgorodok and an exhibition of scientific work. He toured the V.I. Lenin instrument making plant, the Talmenskiy poultry-raising sovkhoz, and familiarized himself with construction work currently in progress on the Novosibirsk subway and the campus of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences Siberian Department.

CONFERENCE ON CENTRAL ASIAN WATER RESOURCES

WA121700 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 23 May 82 p 2

[Text] Problems on state estimates of water resources and their use in a single system for the USSR in the republics of Central Asia were discussed at a 4-day conference-seminar in Dushanbe by specialists of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the USSR Ministry of Geology. The meeting was opened by the deputy chairman of the Tadzhik SSR Council of Ministers, A.N. Maksumov.

At the request of a Tadzhik press agency correspondent, the head of the Tadzhik republic Directorate for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control, N.V. Machigin, commented on the results of the conference-seminar.

"Tadzhikistan was not selected by chance as the site for this conference. Specific experience has been accumulated in the republic on the rational use of water resources. State estimates of water resources and their use are obtained through a network of stations belonging to the State Committee for Hydrometeorology; by observation points of hydrometeorological parties; with data from underground water surveys; and by preliminary estimates of water use by enterprises and organizations. A single information system for receiving data on the quantity and quality of water is being created. Analogous work is being conducted in other Central Asian republics, also Kazakhstan."

In addition, shortcomings were also revealed at the conference-seminar. Decisions on the problem of territorial and organizational-technical estimates of areas where underground and surface waters meet have been dragged out. Monitoring of water use has not been organized everywhere; enterprises using water resources have been inadequately supplied with water-measuring equipment.

Participants of the conference-seminar worked out recommendations for the rational use of water resources and established a single state system for estimating water resources in Central Asia.

Participating in the work of the conference-seminar were V.V. Vakhidov and A.G. Akilov, heads of Tadzhik Central Committee departments; responsible workers of USSR Gosplan, USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Ministry of Geology, the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control, and the USSR Central Statistical Administration.

PRODUCTION OF EMBARGOED ISOTOPE INITIATED

PM211541 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 13 June in the Morning Edition carries on page 3, under the headline "Surgeons of Molecules," a 2,000-word Tashkent-datelined article by V. Kulgin and M. Abdukayumov, respectively director and deputy director of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Nuclear Physics Radiopreparat enterprise, on the beginning of production in the USSR of specially pure Phosphorus 32, an isotope used as a marker in genetic engineering. After describing the problems overcome in organizing production of the isotope at their plant, the writers continue: "Until 1980 the high-radioactivity Phosphorus 32 isotope was produced only in the United States and Britain, and that was the date when, as everyone knows, the U.S. administration imposed an embargo on deliveries of certain equipment and goods to the USSR. The list included the Phosphorus 32 isotope.

"This was part of a long-term imperialist tactic aimed at trying to impede our steady progress at all costs wherever possible. We have been and remain in favor of the rational utilization of the advantages of the international division of labor. As far as capitalist countries that show an interest in cooperation with us are concerned, we use stable mutually advantageous ties with them, including in the scientific and technical sphere, in every possible way in order to develop the principles of peaceful coexistence and consolidate the relaxation of international tension. But when transatlantic politicians try to dictate various discriminatory terms to us -- we will not permit it.

"And it is becoming increasingly obvious to the country's broad public, including the scientific and technical public, that we are not entitled, as the 26th CPSU Congress stressed, to spend large sums of money on purchasing abroad hardware and technology that we are perfectly capable of producing ourselves. The example of the Phosphorus 32 isotope confirms this yet again."

ORBITAL COMPLEX TRAJECTORY CORRECTION PLANNED

LD181106 Moscow TASS in English 1040 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 18 TASS -- The orbital flight of Soviet cosmonauts Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev aboard the research complex Salyut-7 -- Soyuz-T-5 is going on.

In accordance with the plan of preparations for the forthcoming work of a Soviet-French crew aboard the station, the cosmonauts have installed and checked equipment for carrying out physical, technical and biological experiments, and today are assembly and testing a new technological unit. It has a larger electric-powered thermal chamber than earlier models had, and also is fitted out with devices to record temperature in various zones of the furnace.

During that day the crew will also perform a number of stipulated maintenance measures aboard the station and do physical exercises. Tomorrow it is planned to correct the trajectory of the orbital complex.

According to medical check-ups, Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev are in good health.

The programme of the flight is being fulfilled successfully.